The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,641.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
———— including postage	" 72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	" 28	0
———— including postage	" 38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	" 16	0
———— including postage	" 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	" 6	0
———— including postage	" 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	" 0	4
Back Numbers	" 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	" 2	8
Third Ditto	" 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0	2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .. 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .. 4 " "
Third and succeeding 2 " "
In the native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each —Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

VARDON.—May 22nd, at 5, Clive Row, Calcutta, the wife of A. M. Vardon, Esq., of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

DEATH.

DILLON.—May 24th, at Agra, Wentworth, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Dillon, aged 10 months and 19 days.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
" Muscat	8th	22nd	" Bushire	23rd	6th
" B. Abbas	11th	25th	" Linga	26th	9th
" Linga	12th	26th	" B. Abbas	28th	11th
" Bushire	16th	30th	" Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "RANGOON," 549 tons, 150 H. P., Commander T. Lewis, R. N. R., will be despatched, as above, on 3rd June.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about .... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on .... 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 tons, and 150 H. P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the steamer of the 1st, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above twice a month with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 and 15	Leave Calcutta	1 and 15
" Carwar	3 " 16	" Bimlipatam	4 " 18
" Narakel	5 " 19	" Vizagapatam	4 " 18
" Tuticorin	20	" Coconada	5 " 19
" Colombo	21	" Madras	10 " 24
" Galle		" Negapatam	11 " 25
" Negapatam	10 and 24	" Galle	14
" Madras	15 " 30	" Colombo	28
" Coconada	17 " 2	" Tuticorin	29
" Vizagapatam	18 " 3	" Narakel	18 and 1
" Bimlipatam	18 " 3	" Carwar	19 " 4
Arrive Calcutta	20 " 5	Arrive Bombay	20 " 5

The Steam Ship *Cashmere* 1,028 tons, 200 H. P., Commander P. McCorkindale, will be despatched as above, on the 1st June, at noon.

During the S. W. Monsoon—viz, from the 1st June to 15th August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by backwater to stations on the Madras Railway.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging passengers and cargo with the French Company's steamers.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which will leave Madras on the 3rd.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa.	Rewas.	Karunja.	Dhurumtur.
				FARES.	
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurrumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurrumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in the Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Bombay ......Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin.........Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry "	Sunday.	Beypore ...... "	Sunday.
Vingorla...... "	Sunday.	Calicut ...... "	Sunday.
Goa .... "	Monday.	Tellicherry ... "	Monday.
Carwar ...... "	Monday.	Cannanore ... "	Monday.
Compta ...... "	Monday.	Mangalore ... "	Tuesday.
Mangalore .. "	Tuesday.	Compta ...... "	Wednesday.
Cannanore .. "	Wednesday.	Carwar ...... "	Wednesday.
Tellicherry .. "	Wednesday.	Goa .... "	Wednesday.
Calicut ...... "	Wednesday.	Vingorla ...... "	Thursday.
Beypore...... "	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry . "	Thursday.
Cochin ......Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay ......Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "SIR JOHN LAWRENCE," will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo From Cochin she will continue her voyage to Colombo, Madras, and if sufficient inducement offers, to Calcutta returning the same route.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 21st May 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "AOA," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once and to take delivery, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned,

For the London Asiatic and American Co. Lt,
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager.
Agents Barque *Aoa.*

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "PRINCE ALFRED," from London, are requested to send Boats alongside immediately for their respective goods as they came to hand; failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of those concerned.

Captain Thirkell will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Prince Alfred.*

NOTICE CONSIGNEES of Goods per "ASIATIC," Andrew, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Andrew will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Andrew.

Bombay, 22nd May 1867.

NOTICE TO CAPTAINS AND OTHERS.—A powerful STEAM-WINCH and BOILER complete, cost in England (this voyage) £220 guaranteed to work at five tons and capable to lift eight, will be sold by Public Auction on board the Barque "DUDBROOK" on FRIDAY next, the 31st instant at 4 P. M, positively (without any reserve.) The ship number will be hoisted 2nd Pendent 6427. Steam will be up and the Winch at work for inspection. Purchaser to pay the duty and take from alongside.
BAZONJEE & NUSSERWANJEE.

Bombay, 27th May 1867.

ST. MARY'S INSTITUTION, NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.—The Easter term in the above Institution commences on the 1st of June.

St. Mary's Institution has been recognised by the Educational Department as being of the rank of a High School, teaching up to the Matriculation Standard. It is for, the present the only European School of that rank in Bombay.

Besides Day-Scholars the Institution receives also *First and Second* class Boarders, separated from each other in all except schooling.

Terms.—First Class Boarders Rs. 93 (inclusive of Stationery and Books), Quarterly in advance. SECOND CLASS Boarders, Rs. 48 (inclusive of Stationery and Books) per quarter *in advance.* A reduction is made in the case of brothers.

Day scholars from 3—15 Rupees Quarterly in advance.

For further information address the Superior St. Mary's Institution, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, Bombay, where Prospectuses may be had on application.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez on the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 5th and 20th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class..........£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class........£25

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain Coburn, will be despatched on the 5th June.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Australian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste:—

For Passengers.

First Class............£ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class..........£ 37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1866.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Under arrangements entered into with the Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation à Vapeur, are prepared to undertake the carriage of passengers and cargo between Bombay and Marseilles.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE et Fils Marseilles or to the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

23rd May 1867.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Scarf Ring.
2 " Linen Collars.	1 Walking Stick.
½ " Under-Vests.	1 Umbrella.
1 " Fine White Cotton Socks.	1 Binocular Glass. 1 Rug with Strap.
1 " Fine Colored do.	1 Dressing Bag.
1 " White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1 Hand Portmanteau. 2 Overland Trunks.
1 " Colored do. do.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 (one) Overland Suit.	1 Opera Hat.
2 (two) Sleeping Suits.	1 Travelling Hat.
2 (two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1 Courier Bag.
6 (six) Scarfs and Ties.	1 Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

NOTICES.

CARTRIDGES FOR COLTS' REVOLVERS, by Eley Brothers, of 3 sizes, in boxes containing 50 Rs. 2-8.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

TELESCOPES AND BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES, by Elliott Brothers just received ex *Salsette*.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

TOUT LE MONDE BILLIARDS a capital round Game fixed and played upon an ordinary table. Rs. 28
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

STATIONERY BY DOBBS, KIDD & Co., Foreign, Cream laid, and Mourning note papers, &c. just received ex *Salsette.*
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

BOOKS FOR PETTY CASH, PRIVATE ACCOUNTS, MANUSCRIPTS, &c. Just received ex-*Salsette.*

	Rs.	As.
Octavo 7 by 4½ inches 150 pages, bound in limp Morocco	1	12
Quarto 9 by 7½ inches 200 pages do.	3	8
Long Narrow 10 by 4½, 200 pages, bound in vellum ruled for accounts	2	0
Quarto 10 by 8 inches 200 pages, half-bound in basil, ruled plain or for accounts	3	12
Long Narrow 15 by 5¾ inches 400 pages, half-bound in Calf, ruled plain or for accounts	5	8
Foolscap 11 by 4½ inches 288 pages, half-bound basil, ruled plain or for accounts	4	0
Do. 384 pages Single Money Columns	4	12
Do. do. Double do.	5	0
Demi 15 by 10, 480 pages, half-bound basil single Money Columns	9	0
Do. Double do.	9	8
Do. do. with Index	12	8

Rampart Row, THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE WET DOCK COMMITTEE will be happy to receive and consider any information calculated to throw light on the general question as to the expediency, or otherwise of Wet Docks for Bombay, and any suggestions or criticisms in respect of the particular scheme proposed by Mr. Russell Aitken.

Persons willing and able to assist the Committee in this way are requested to be so good as to communicate with the undersigned.
E. PRATT,
Secretary, Wet Dock Committee.

Bombay, 18th May, 1867.

FRESH STORES, from CROSSE & BLACKWELL, and GILLON & Co.—Younger's Beer in good order.

A few M. M. Aprons R. A. and mark M. Jewels, Irish Constitutions, R. A. Regulations, Masonic Songs and Odes, by Bro. C. H. Cowie. Orders for Miscellaneous goods attended to carefully and promptly.

Agents for the Art Union of Glasgow,
DWYER & Co.,
No. 1, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

P. AND O. S. N. COMPANY.—First Class PASSENGERS embarking from India by this Company's Steamers within six months of their arrival from England, and Vice Versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the return Passage money.
Bombay. G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.—TERMS CASH.—JEWELLERY—A large assortment in allits branches.

WATCHES—Gold and Silver English and Geneva.

OPERA, Marine and Race Glasses.

Silver Cake Knives and Electro Silver Plated Spoons and Forks; Ivory Handled Table Cutlery; Papier Mache; Drawing Room Chairs; Ladies' Work Boxes and Desks; Pearl and Tortoise-shell Ladies' Companions; Card Cases and Paper Cutters.

SCENTS—Piesse and Lubin's and others.

Patent Iron and Brass Bedsteads with Mosquito Curtain Rods.

HENESSY'S Brandy ....Rs. 24 per dozen.
Champagne Vineyard Proprietors' Brandy ,, 22 ,,
No. 11, Meadow Street. H. & A. BERENS.

TO CIGAR and Cheroot Smokers. Recently received. A supply of the finest Manillas.

No. 1 CIGARS and Cheroots.
No. 2 CIGARS and Cheroots.
No. 3, 4, and 5, CIGARS only.

The above have been remarked upon by experienced connoisseurs for their excellent quality. (The previous supplies of another brand selling at a liberal reduction for cash.)
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

JEWELLERY.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) have received, by last Overland Mail, a large accession to their stock of JEWELLERY, by far the most extensive and best selected ever offered in Bombay.

BRACELETS,
Of Plain Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety or elegant designs.

BROOCHES,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled.

CHAINS,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Guard and Albert.

CHARMS,
For the Watch Chain.

EARRINGS,
Plain and Jewelled.

LOCKETS,
For Ladies or Gentlemen.

NECKLETS AND NECK CHAINS,
Of [illegible] Patterns.

GOLD PENCIL CASES,
By Mordan & Co. (a very pretty assortment of the newest patterns.)

RINGS,
Wedding, Plain and Enamelled Guard (of the latter some very pretty [illegible]) Single and Clustered Jewels.

SCARF RINGS,
Of several Patterns.

SCARF PINS,
Plain Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled A large selection.

STUDS,
Collar and Breast.

SLEEVE LINKS,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's.

(Among the new stock, a few complete sets in velvet lined Morocco cases, of Collar and Breast Studs, and Wristlinks, in Plain 18 Carat Gold. (Very neat and elegant—suitable for presentation.)

SNUFF BOXES,
Silver Gilt, and Gold, elegantly chased, &c. &c. &c.

The extent of the stock renders full details undesirable
The inspection of purchasers is invited.
Rampart Row, Bombay, 18th May, 1867.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. VII., for May—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS. at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *in Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.
In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.
In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 39, Cornhill.

TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGINGS in an English family. Pleasantly situated at Byculla. Terms moderate, apply to "W." Office of this paper.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance against loss by fire, on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.
2nd April, 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.
W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 15th December, 1866.

BANK OF INDIA IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE—AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the Bank of India will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 24, Rampart Row, on FRIDAY the 31st instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

1. To receive the Report of the Liquidators.
2. To appoint a Liquidator in the place of Mr. Gray who has resigned.

J. D. ROBINSON } Liquidators.
BERAMJI NAOROSJI }
Bombay, 17th May 1867.

SELECTIONS OF MUSIC.—Done up in limp covered books with Gold facings, and consisting each of about 25 pieces of Music, SONGS, DUETS, INSTRUMENTAL PIECES and DANCE MUSIC, each, Rs. 10.

NOVELLO'S PART SONG BOOKS containing six Parts-Songs in each book—a Series of 14 Books—Rs. 12.
THACKER, VINING & Co.
Rampart Row.

MANSFIELD TESTIMONIAL FUND.—It is proposed to place in the Frere Hall a full length Portrait of the Hon'ble S. Mansfield, C.S.I., in commemoration of his services as Commissioner in Sind. Subscriptions towards this object are invited and may be paid into the Agra Bank. Any surplus funds will be devoted to an Educational endowment, or to any other purpose of which the donors may approve.

W. G. HALL, Chairman Chamber of Commerce.
A. E. DENSO,
NAOMUL HOTECHUND, C.S.I.
BYRAMJEE MERWANJEE,
SHAIK ABDOOL GUFFOOR.
Kurrachee, 15th May 1867.

A GENTLEMAN of great experience having been a long period in the East, is willing to enter into an engagement to Superintend the BUILDING OF DOCKS, BRIDGES or MASONRY works in general.

1st Class Testimonial will be given.

Adress "D. T. R." Care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED) will be held at the Office of the Company No. 7, Hornby Row, on FRIDAY the 7th June 1867 at 2 o'clock P. M.

To appoint a Liquidator in the place of Mr. Jehangir Rustomjee Mody, who has resigned.

HORMUZJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE. } Liquidators.
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY. }
Bombay, 28th May 1867.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA,—(In Liquidation).—The Liquidators hereby intimate that on the 3rd proximo they will distribute to the Shareholders a first DIVIDEND of Rs. 36 per Share. To entitle Shareholders to participate in this distribution, they must lodge their Certificates of stock at the Bank's Office on or before 28th instant. Those failing to do so will receive no dividend until next distribution.

Shareholders drawing dividends must appear in person, or by duly constituted Attorneys.

The Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from 28th instant to 10th proximo.
JAMES HOSSACK, Manager.
Bombay, 21st May 1867.

GEORGE NICOLL & Co., Boot and Shoe Warehouse, 24, Meadow Street. Next door to Messrs. Treacher & Co., Fort, Bombay.

BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA'S ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of 7½ per cent. (seven and a half per cent.) will be paid on and after the 1st June next to all Indian Creditors on this Estate who have signed the Trust Deed and who have rendered their claims to the Trustees on and before this date, in terms of the advertisement of the 11th April last, provided all such claims have been admitted by the Trustees and are verified by affidavit of the Creditors before the aforesaid 1st June.
T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees of B. F. Cama.
6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th May 1867.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

Paid-up Capital		£250,000	0	0
Reserved Fund £222,346 10 11				
Suspense Accounts........ 93,514 10 1				
		315,861	1	0
Total Accumulated Funds		2,510,139	0	0
Annual Income, from Fire, Life and Investments		652,127	11	10

FIRE BUSINESS.

The Directors reported in 1865 that the PREMIUMS had amounted to		£240,783	9	10
During the Year 1866 the Premiums amounted to	£336,011 8 0			
Deducting Re-Insurances	55,467 17 8			
The Nett Premiums are		280,543	10	4
Exhibiting an Increase of		£39,760	0	6
The Losses by Fire paid during the year amounted to		£190,192	6	4

The undersigned are prepared to accept risks on BUNGALOWS, DWELLING HOUSES and GODOWNS, &c., at moderate rates. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

MRS. BLOMFIELD, DRESSMAKER and MILLINER, 25, Meadow Street, opposite the New Oriental Bank. Orders of every description promptly executed, at strictly moderate charges.

N. B.—Ladies' own materials made up.

CHINA TEAS.—By the last China Mail a Consignment of TEAS, of the new season, and of the same special selection and qualities as have hitherto met with such high approval.

FINEST SOUCHONG.
" SOUCHONG AND HYSON.
" SOUCHONG AND PEKOE.
" SOUCHONG PEKOE AND HYSON.
" POUCHONG.
" FLOWERY PEKOE.
" ORANGE PEKOE.
" HYSON.

In packets of 1 lb. and boxes of 7 lbs. each.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company called on the 30th instant is POSTPONED until TUESDAY, the 4th June, at 3 o'clock.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 25th May 1867.

THE ORIENTAL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.—IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held on SATURDAY, the 1st JUNE next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Office of Mr. P E. BENDIR, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Liquidators Report on the progress of the liquidation.
2. To consider a letter addressed to the undersigned by Mr. P E. Bendir, tendering his resignation of the Office of Liquidator.

W. GILBERT, } Liquidators.
SOONDERJEE PRAGJEE, }
Bombay, 17th May 1867.

NOTICE.—As the Ship "RESCUE" will soon be ready for sea, Captain J. Messervy will not be answerable for any claim against the said Ship if not made before the 30th instant; such claims to be sent in to Messrs C. N. CAMA & Co., Agents for the "RESCUE."
Bombay, 27th May 1867.

IT being considered desirable to shorten the usance of Bills drawn in India and China on Europe, the undersigned hereby give notice that from 1st January 1867, their Branches and Agencies in the East will only buy and sell Bills of Exchange at a term not exceeding four months' sight.

The undersigned further give notice that they will purchase Bills of Exchange, drawn under Credits, only when the Credits contain a distinct engagement with the holders of the Bills to accept the same.

G. U. ADAM,
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
D. T. ROBERTSON,
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
J. OUSELEY,
For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, Limited.
J. C. PARRY,
For the Delhi and London Bank, Limited.
G. PIETSCH,
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.
CHARLES J. F. STUART,
For the Oriental Bank Corporation.
R. O. SAWERS,
For the National Bank of India, Limited.

NOTICES.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

SILK MERCERS, DRAPERS, MILLINERS, GLOVERS, AND HABERDASHERS.

HAVING just finished TAKING STOCK we have the pleasure to intimate to our Customers and the Public that we are now offering all our Stock at greatly reduced prices, and to which we solicit favourable attention.

DRESS MATERIALS.

BEST RICH MOIRE ANTIQUES, in all Colours, the best manufactured.
PLAIN SILK DRESSES, Rs. 40 to Rs. 90.
FANCY SILK DRESSES, Rs. 26 to Rs. 75.
NEW BLACK AND WHITE STRIPES, Rs. 35 to Rs. 60.
RICH LYON'S GLACES ROBES, Rs. 80 to Rs. 150.
WHITE SATINS FOR EVENING.

The above are fresh goods and of superior quality and the prices are certain to ensure a speedy clearance.

NEW EVENING DRESSES.

We have a large and well selected Stock of the following, which we are clearing out very cheap and well worth the attention of Purchasers.

STRIPED and CHECKED MOHAIRS.
PLAIN and FIGURED ALPACAS.
SPOTTED CHALLIES.
STRIPED LAMAS in BLACK and COLORS.

MUSLINS.

FRENCH ORGANDIE MUSLINS.
FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS.
A large lot of the best French Muslins at less than half price.

GRENADINES.

A Choice Selection of the best Plain and Fancy French Grenadines from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per yard.

REPS.

PLAIN and FANCY STRIPED SILK REPS.
PLAIN and FANCY STRIPED WINSEYS.
All Wove Plaid Tartans.
PLAIN and FANCY DRESSES, all Wool Wove, for Ladies' Travelling.

NEW FRENCH AND ENGLISH CAMBRICS.

MERINOES.

BLACK and COLOURED FRENCH MERINOES of the best quality, the Colours warranted fast, at greatly reduced prices.

After the 1st of June all orders for Fancy Goods to be addressed, East Street, Poona.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.
No. 1, Hummum Street.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on TUESDAY, the 4th June at 12 noon, for the purpose of considering, and if so determined, confirming the following special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 18th instant.

1st. That the Secretaries and Treasurers be and they are hereby authorized to distribute the sum of Rs. 400 per Share to the members of the Company out of the Reserve Fund and Paid-up Capital of the Company, in the proportion of Rs. 150 per Share from the Reserve Fund and Rs. 250 per Share from the Paid-up Capital.

2nd. That the Secretaries and Treasurers be and they are hereby authorized to dispose of such vessels belonging to the Company as they may think proper, on the best terms obtainable, and that on such sale or sales taking place the money thereby realized shall be immediately distributed amongst the Shareholders.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 20th May, 1867.

THE following passage is required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope—For (4) four time-expired Soldiers.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th April 1867.

NOTICE.—A Native Capitalist who has done business on his own account in Bombay on a large scale, and is well acquainted with Commercial men, influential Native Chiefs, and Land-owners in Guzerat, will be happy to further the interests of Commercial Gentlemen *i.e.* European Capitalists who may be doing business on *very sound principles* on their own account in Bombay or on behalf of Commercial and Manufacturing Houses of established reputation in England. Satisfactory references if necessary, as to social position, substance, and ability to execute orders, &c. *only* when complete arrangements are mutually made, with respect to money orders, delivery of goods, &c. Apply to W. S. care of Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

KOUSANIE TEA.

WE beg to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), Almorah, Upper India, whose Teas are much in demand and highly esteemed.

We can offer the finest Black Leaf Pekoe at Rs. 2-12 per lb.; a very fine Souchong at Rs. 2-8, and Kousanie Mixture composed of (Black and genuine not colored) Green Tea at Rs. 2-8 per lb. in 5 lbs. and 10 lbs. Boxes.
J. A. BROWN & Co.
1, Dean Lane, Bombay, 30th April 1867.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shand and Mason's Fire Engines complete with suction and delivery Hose, just arrived per "Clarendon," from London.

Daily expected a small supply of Galvanised Corrugated Iron per "Daphne," for which orders will now be received.

Orders from Town and Country executed with despatch and care, for

Bar Iron, Boiler Plate, Rivets, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Sheer Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Plant.
Steam and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Cranes.
Derrick Cranes, &c. &c.
Estimates given for every description of Machinery, Iron Work, Hardware, and general Ironmongery Goods.

W. NICOL & Co.,
D. FLETCHER, Agent.
Bombay, 11th May 1867.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a CALL of Rs. 100 per share has been made and is payable at the Office of the Company on the 1st June.

An interim Dividend of Rs. 100 per share is also declared and is payable subject to the payment of above Call on production of Share Certificates.
ROBINSON & Co., Managers.
Bombay, 22nd May 1867.

MILNER'S FIRE PROOF SAFES.—FOR SALE—Two Milner's Fire Proof Safes the property of the SCINDE, PUNJAUB and DELHI BANK in Liquidation. For particulars apply to JAMES WINDRAM Agent for the Liquidators, 10, Rampart Row.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)—NOTICE is hereby given that a first distribution of ASSETS of the above Corporation, at the rate of Rs. 7 per Share, will be made at the Office of the Corporation, No. 6, Rampart Row, on and after MONDAY, the 13th instant, from 12 to 4 P. M. daily until the 31st idem.

Shareholders will be required to produce the receipts granted to them in exchange for Certificates of Shares, or the Allotments and Memoranda.

A. ROONAN, } Liquidators.
KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, }
Bombay, 7th May 1867.

THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY—IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given that the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are required to pay a CALL of Rupees 700 on each Share held by them in the above Company, and that we have appointed the same to be paid as follows:—

1st Instalment of Rs. 300 per share on the 1st May next.
2nd Instalment of Rs. 200 " on the 1st July "
3rd Instalment of Rs. 200 " on the 1st Sept. "
Rs. 700

The said Calls will be received at the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, and unless the same be paid at the times above appointed, NOTICE is hereby given that proceedings will be at once taken against the defaulting shareholders.

ARDASHIR JAMSHIDJEE,
CURSETJEE MANOCKJEE SETTNA,
C. RUSTOMJEE SETTNA,
Liquidators, Albert Insurance Co., in Liquidation.

N. B.—The above is a Marine Insurance Company only, and has no connection with any other Companies bearing similar names.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY AND LOCLE (SWITZERLAND).

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c. &c., Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

Gold Prize Medals were awarded to their Swiss head firm for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibitions of New York; London in 1851; Paris in 1855; Berne (Switzerland) in 1857; Porto (Portugal) in 1865.

An extensive and well selected Stock is now on view at their lately opened premises, and consists of the following:—

Beautiful Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates and keeping correct time.

Superior Jewellery of great variety, as Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Guard and Albert Chains, Earrings, Scarf and Finger Rings, Lockets, Seals, Sleeve Links, Shirt Studs, Soletaire Buttons, Breast-pins, &c. &c. &c.

English, American, and French Clocks; Palanbuin and Alarm Clocks; Musical Boxes; Silver-plated Ware: Bronze and Flower Ornaments; Mechanical Toys; Stereoscopes and Views for ditto; Pocket Knives of every description with Tortoise Shell and Pearl Handles; Cheroot Cases; Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders; Card Cases; Silver and Ivory Snuff-boxes; Morocco and Ivory Portmonnae; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions; Morocco Travelling Bags; Fancy Inkstands; Photographic Albums and Fancy Photographs; Fans; Superior Paris Perfumery; Riding, Hunting and Driving Whips; Walking Sticks; Pocket Books; Opera and Occular Glasses; Oil Paintings; Letter Balances; Brushes of all kinds; Rifles (Revolving), Revolvers, Fowling Pieces, and an immense variety of other useful and fancy articles.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. carefully repaired.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

NOTICES.

SOMETHING NEW!—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 Apollo Street, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines

AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,

where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both

TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,

who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, SUPPERS, and other LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, such as Cold Meats, Fresh Oysters, Sandwiches, Bread and Cheese, &c. &c., together with AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.

SHERBET,
DRAUGHT ALE }
DRAUGHT PORTER } or Arf and Arf
DRAUGHT CIDER,
DRAUGHT SODA-WATER from Frozen Vaults and Snowey Fountains,
ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUIT, and CONFECTIONERY, and many other requisites and conveniences, including STAMPS, best AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

The House is supplied with Local and Foreign Papers. Tickets to places of Amusement and information respecting the arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers may also be obtained.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

RED BOOT MART—ESTABLISHED 1845.—R. PARTRIDGE has THIS DAY received per Steamer *Nada* the following Goods made expressly to order:—

Ladies' Black and Bronze Kid Black and Coloured Cashmere White Satica, White Jean and the Croquet Boot in Kid, with and without heels, for house and walking purposes.

Ladies Black and Colored Morocco and White Jean Slippers.

Boys and Girls Boots and Shoes from size 1 to 4, in great variety.

Gentlemen's Silk, Patent, Kid Enamel, Calf, Morocco, Kangaroo Brown, White and Straw Colored Buckskin, Canvas and Arill Boots and Shoes.

Knee and thigh Gaiters with spring and button Fastenings.

Napblian Riding Boots in Brown and Enamel Leather.

Gentlemen's Patent, Black and Colored Morocco Turkish Pile and Fancy Slippers.

All orders promptly attended to. Terms—Cash.

WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 30th day of May instant, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Offices of Messrs. Forbes and Co., Elphinstone Circle, when the following resolutions will be submitted to the Meeting:—

1st. That the Resolution come to at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on Tuesday, the 14th day of May, instant,—"That Clause 15 of the "Articles of Association of the Company, viz., that in "case the Company should at any time be wound up, it "shall be wound up by the High Court of Judicature, "Bombay, be rescinded," be confirmed.

2nd. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
G. W. TERRY,
Secretary W. I. Hotel Company (Limited.)

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ROSSELET & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, (from the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder) beg to direct the attention of consumers to their present stock which is very complete,

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Best Cast Steel.
Blister and Sheer Steel.
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.
Bolts and Nuts.
Rivets, Nails, &c.
Oils, Paints, &c.
Hardware of all descriptions.
Smith and other Iron Work promptly executed.

Daily expected to arrive per "CITY OF AMOY," a small lot of Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.

Remaining for sale, to arrive per "CITY OF EDINBURGH" in about 3 weeks, a small quantity of Cast Iron Pipes.

Bombay, 22, Marine Street, 27th May 1867.

THE Ships "GLENLYON" and "ANNOT LYLE" are open to take Cotton, in Patent Bales, both being partly engaged and will sail for Liverpool, (weather permitting) not later than the 25th June and 1st July respectively.—Apply to

JOHN CLOVER & Co.,
Agents Ships *Glenlyon* and *Annot Lyle.*

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—Raw Linseed Oil Rs. 2-5, Boiled Linseed Oil Rs. 2-9 per Imperial Gallon, delivered at the Mills. Quantities under 50 Gallons charged extra.
At ROGERS & Co.'s Works, Byculla.

J. HALPERN, 38, Meadow Street, CHRONOMETER, WATCH and CLOCK Maker, Seal Engraver, &c., Watches carefully cleaned and repaired. Every discription of Jewellery made to order at very moderate prices.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL to the late Colonel PATRICK STEWART, C.B., Royal Engineers (Bengal).—The friends of the late Col. Patrick Stewart are informed that SUBSCRIPTIONS to the proposed MEMORIAL to that officer will be received by Major J. U. Champain, R.E., No. 5, John-street, Adelphi, London; at Messrs. Grindlay and Co.'s, 55, Parliament-street, Westminster; at Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co.'s, Bombay; or at Messrs. Grindlay & Co.'s Calcutta, where also all particulars may be ascertained.

FANCY SOAPS.—MERCHANTS would find it to their interest to send their indents for Fancy Soaps through their Correspondents in England to the undersigned, whose WHITE WINDSOR, BROWN WINDSOR, HONEY and GLYCERINE SOAPS are now sent by them, under various brands, to all parts of the World. Orders sent direct and accompanied by instructions for payment in London, promptly attended to, and on better terms than those of any other House in the Trade.

Paton, and Charles, Soap Works,
148, Wapping, London, E.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,

THACKER, VINING & Co.

New Books Per Delhi.	Rs.	As.
Dickens's Our Mutual Friend. Library edition, illustrated 2 vols	10	8
Book of Humorous Poetry	2	12
Archie Lovell	4	8
Dealings with the Fairies	2	0
Hood's Poems, 3 vols., grained calf	27	0
——— Comic Poems	3	12
——— Serious Poems	3	12
Wilson's Skin Diseases. New edition with plates	25	0
Hullah's Song Book	3	8
Mark Lemon's Jest Book	3	8
Englishwoman in India	4	8
Lalla Rookh. Tenniel's illustrated edition	16	0
Punch's Twenty Almanacs 1842 to 1861	4	4
Manners and Customs of Ye English, by Richard Doyle	10	8
Leech's Follies of the Year, Colored plates	15	0
———Young Troublesome or Master Jacky's Holidays	4	4
Dore's (Gustave) Illustrated Baron Munchausen in French	5	12
———Dante's Inferno *bound Half Morocco*	65	0
Wild Flowers, 191 illustrations	2	0
Gwilt's Encyclopædia of architecture, half bound Russia	40	0
———Cloth	35	0
Stevens on Stowage, new and enlarged edition	15	0
Up the Country, cheap edition	4	8
Miss Braddon's Lady's Mile	4	8
Stephens Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography	5	12
Only a Clod cheap edition	1	8
A Week with Mossoo, by C. Ross	0	12
London Post Office Directory 1867	25	0
Boy's Play Book of Science	4	8
Selections of Music, 25 assorted pieces in each volume	10	0
Rosser and Imrays Indian Ocean Directory	15	0
Ingoldsby Legends, Illustrated edition	16	0
——— Cheap edition	3	12
Nimmo's Popular Tales. 6 volumes cloth	12	0
Novello's Oratorios red cloth viz:—		
Handel's Samson	3	0
——— Deborah	3	0
——— Dettingen Te Deum	3	0
——— Israel in Egypt	3	0
——— Saul	3	0
——— Solomon	3	0
——— Joshua	3	0
——— L'Allegro	3	0
Haydn's Creation	3	0
——— Seasons	3	0
Spohr's Calvary	3	0
——— Last Judgment	3	0
——— Fall of Babylon	3	0
Rossini's Stabat Mater	3	0
Beethoven's Engedi	3	0
Mendelssohn's Lobgesang	3	0
Romberg's Lay of the Bell	3	0

THACKER, VINING & Co.
Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned COTTON PRESSES, the property of the Local Committee, will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION and sold to the highest bidder at the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Wurdah District, on the 7th proximo at 11 A.M.

1. Hassard Half Press.
2 Forbes do.

F. H. B. BROOKE,
Officiating Deputy Commissioner.
Deputy Commissioner's Office, Wurdah, the 16th May, 1867.

NO. 2 MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS of last Season's crop, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Rs. 45 per thousand.
FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

THOMAS BEAR'S

CELEBRATED

VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRDSEYE TOBACCO.

TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.

Sweet as the Rose.

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a fac-simile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.	Havana Tobacco.
" Birdseye "	Persian "
" Cut Cavendish.	Latakiah "
" Returns Tobacco.	Oronoko "
York River	Imperial "
Carolina Rose.	Smoking Mixture.

WHOLESALE AGENTS IN INDIA,

Bombay—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Calcutta—Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.
Kurrachee—Messrs. McIver & Co.
Madras—Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
Colombo, Ceylon—Messrs. Gibson, Thomson & Co.
Rangoon—Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.

And Sold Retail by the principal Storekeepers and Dealers in India, Rangoon, Penang, Singapore, China, Japan, and throughout the world.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

TIFFINS are always ready at the BYCULLA HOTEL between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock daily. This arrangement will be found most convenient for Travellers proceeding by the Midday Trains.
W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.
Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov., 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for arge or small Parties at two hours' notice.

Gentleman or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.
W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.
Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Manager confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.
W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.
Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

TARPAULINS.—Unequalled for Flexibility, Lightness, and Durability. Average size 18 by 20 feet.
Bombay. ROGERS & Co.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.—The only importers of these in Bombay for whom they are expressly manufactured of the finest Tobacco are the undersigned. A fresh supply has just been received. In size they run as under, beginning with the smallest.

Queen's.
Burmah Muster.
French Muster.
Short Coringas.
Havannah Muster.
Trichinopoli Muster.

ROGERS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

AERATED WATERS.—MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have, as is well known, for many years devoted their closest attention as Chemists to the manufacture of the above necessaries of life. Their long and intimate experience of the systems of Charcoal filtration has enabled them to construct Filters vastly superior to the much vaunted and advertised Charcoal Block, a medium which no Chemist can use without soon discovering its defects.

The use of Steam Power has enabled them to dispense with native or animal labour in ærating the water, and thus to produce a beverage of unsurpassable excellence: and as, for nearly quarter of a century they have been Agents for the most celebrated Soda Water Machinists in England—Messrs. Hayward, Tyler & Co.—they have been able to test experimentally every improvement in Soda Water Machinery during that long period.

The following are the principal WATERS manufactured by Rogers & Co.:—

SODA WATER, free from excess of Alkali, and therefore from that soapy taste characterising bazaar and other Waters.
LEMONADE.
TONIC WATER, a delicious assuagant which, as manufactured by Rogers & Co., cannot be imitated.
GINGERADE.
POTASH WATER.
LITHIA WATER.
SELTZER WATER.
VICHY WATER (Alterative and Alkaline.)
OREZZA WATER (chalybeate).

From the complete collection of Analyses in their possession Messrs. R. & Co. can prepare numerous other Mineral Waters with great accuracy.

SYRUPS.

TONIC REFRESHER (name registered). An excellent addition to Soda Water, in Faintness or Dejection, when recourse would otherwise be had to Alcoholic stimulants.
LEMON.
TONIC LEMON.
GINGER.
FRUIT of various kinds.

The printed instructions for the unpacking and preservation of Soda Water which Messrs. R. & Co. issued to their mofussil constituents twelve months ago, and which, they perceive, have been adopted by a neighbouring house, run as follows:—It is important that the Soda Water when received should be at once unpacked, and the bottles laid on their sides (the liquid covering the corks) with dry straw between. If this precaution be not attended to, it is very probable that the contents will afterwards be found ullaged and bad.

ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Bombay and Poona.

METEOROLOGICAL and other Scientific Instruments. Messrs. ROGERS & Co. invite attention to their stock of Rain Gauges, Barometers, and other Philosophical instruments, the accuracy of which may be relied on.

Rain Gauges, Cassellas plain.
Do. Dr. Livingstone's Portable, with Maximum, Minimum, and ordinary Thermometers, in Cases.
Aneroid Barometers, for the pocket, and of a larger size with scales of altitude to 10,000 feet.
Marine Barometers.
Sun Dials on Marble Slabs with detonating Guns for noon.
Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometers.
Maximum and Minimum Thermometers Cassella's Patent, requiring no Magnet.
Solar Thermometers in Vacuum Tubes.
Dr. Aitken's Clinical Thermometers.
Pocket, Bath, and other Thermometers.
Galvanic and Magnetic Batteries.
A new Blasting Fuse, for exploding with the small Rhumkorff's Battery, Invented by the Chemist of the War Department.
Numerous other Scientific Instruments.

ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

ROGERS & Co.'s MEDICAL CIRCULAR—

Saccharo-Chirettine, The new Quinine Substitute.
True Goa Powder or Salirubic Acid, The Specific for Indian Ringworm.
Chemical Food, or Compound Syrup of the Phosphates.
Saccharated Wheat Phosphates, for children.
Dr. Hamilton's Oil of Argemone Mexicana, for Cholera.
Solution of Glonoine, 5 per cent.
Pancreatine, for emulsing Cod Liver Oil.
Pancreatine Globules.
Pancreatine Emulsion (Dr. Dobel's).
Pepsine Globules and Lozenges.
Digitaline Granules.
Macdougall's Carbolic Acid Soap, for disinfecting Tenting, Bedding, &c., and for general purposes.
Cod Liver Oil with
Iodide of Iron,
Iron and Quinine,
Iron, Quinine, and Strychnia.
Quinine.
Strychnia.
Physostigma.
Hydr, Bichlor.
Cod Liver Dragees.
Datura Tatula Cigars for Asthma.
Endoscopes.
Richardson's Anæsthetic Ether Spray Apparatus.
India Rubber Ear Protectors for Catarrh in the Ears.

ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Bombay and Poona.

NOTICES.

ICE CHESTS AND REFRIGERATORS, see our Illustrated Catalogue. Free by post on application.
SOUNDY & Co.

COHEN'S PURE CUMBERLAND LEAD PENCILS, suitable for Office use. Nett Cash per Gross—Rs. 5.
SOUNDY & Co.

DOBBS, KIDD & Co.'s STATIONERY—The best Stationery manufactured, at London prices, see our Catalogue sent free by Post to any part of India.
SOUNDY & Co.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY, IMPORTERS OF MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.—COMMANDING OFFICERS, BAND PRESIDENTS AND GENTLEMEN who are interested in Military Music, are respectfully informed that SOUNDY & Co., continue to receive additions to their stock of Military Band Instruments, which in extent and in excellence is altogether unequalled in India.

CONCERT FLUTES—OF BEST COCOAWOOD with 8 German Silver Keys and Mountings on the Old system, in case complete..........Rs. 5

NEW PATENT PERFECT FLUTES of the following description, viz., the Instrument is 27 inches in length, made of the finest Cocoawood, prepared and seasoned for hot climates: it has nine solid silver keys, including the two long open keys for C sharp and C natural; the embeuchure has a tuning slide with silver sheath, and is mounted with a solid silver engine turned cap, the rings, mountings, &c. are of beautiful finish, and all in pure silver. Each Flute has two cork joints, and is contained in a strong Mahogany Box lined with velvet and bound in brass 150

SOLID SILVER BŒHM FLUTE, with covered keys, and upon the latest improved method; each hole is covered with a spring key, which is sure to fit *air tight* thus avoiding the trouble and care of fitting the fingers precisely in the required position to produce the notes; these are the most perfect flutes ever manufactured, they have a pure, rich, round tone, and are easy to play upon; they are beautiful solo instruments, and are best adapted for Flute and Piano Duets, complete in case.......... 300

*** This *Instrument would form a handsome present to a Gentleman Amateur.*

ORDINARY D FLUTES for beginners, made of well seasoned dark wood with one key and metal rings, with Instruction book.......... 10

CLARIONETS in B flat, C, or E flat Cocoawood, with 14 German Silver keys, or rings on pillars, with all the newest improvements, each.......... 85

CLARIONETS ditto, old system, without pillars, with 14 Metal Keys, no case each.......... 40

CLARIONETS ditto, with double tubing, Electro-Silver, each 130

BŒHM CLARIONET, Rudall and Rose's Patent. One of the most perfect Clarionets, ever finished ... 150

METAL CASED CLARIONETS.

These Instruments are specially manufactured for the use of Military Bands in India being one Wood Tube inside another of light metal, thereby giving the soft sweet tone of the Wood Clarionet without the risk of splitting, so common to Wood Instruments in this country.

These Clarionets have the full number of keys mounted on French pillars and fittings complete in a brass bound Oak Case; the prices are only a small per centage in advance of the Wood Clarionet.

E FLAT AND F FLUTES.

Of Cocoa Wood, with 6 German Silver Keys Rs. 30 & 25

PICCOLOS IN D, E FLAT, AND F.

Of Cocoa Wood, with 6 German Silver Keys 10

All of the above with *Tuning Slide and Screw Cork.*

FIFES IN B FLAT, OR C.

Cocoa Wood, with 6 German Silver Keys, and Mountings, and *Tuning Slide* 18

BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

CORNOPEONS—The finest now in use are those by COURTOIS, the celebrated maker of all the principal Band Instruments in the world. A large stock of Instruments, by this celebrated maker, always kept in stock; price of Brass Cornet, with the improved water key, in case complete.......... 125

A fine collection of ordinary Cornets, of strong manufacture, powerful in tone, and remarkably easy to sound, ranging in prices from 50 to 100 Rs each, *Cash.*

CORNOPEONS, highly finished, of the best possible construction, treble plated by the Electro process; very rich tone, suitable for Solo Drawing or Room Instruments, complete in cases from 125

TRUMPETS.—In F. Long Bell, 3 Pistons and Crooks. 120

Trumpet (Regulation) 30

Bugles of the new regulation pattern, each with cord and tassel complete.......... 28

CHROMATIC ATTACHMENTS, for converting the above Bugle into good and efficient Bank Instruments; any ordinary bugler may render essential service in the full Band with one of these Instruments, they can be played in perfect tune and in the most difficult music, each.......... 28

FRENCH HORNS,—with 3 Pistons, and 10 Crooks strongly fitted up in Black Boxes, with Mouth pieces, Desk, &c., complete.......... 150

BARITONES;—SAX HORNS AND TENORS.—

Baritone Chromatic Horn in B flat, with 3 Pistons, sometimes called "Alt-Horn," and is in the same pitch as Tenor Trombone in B flat.......... 135

Baritone Tuba (or Alt-Horn) in B flat with 3 Pistons. This Instrument is universally used in Military Bands. 130

Baritone Tuba in C, 3 Pistons, with B flat slide Bell upwards; suitable for Cavalry Regiments.......... 130

TENORS.—Chromatic Horn in F and E flat, with 3 Pistons. This instrument takes the place of the French Horn for Brass Bands, and has a tone similar to that instrument. Sometimes called "Alt Horn" ....

Tenor Chromatic Horn in E flat and D flat with 3 Pistons. Sometimes called "Alt Horn".......... 130

Sax Horn (Tenor) in F and E flat.......... 120

Baritone, also termed Clavicord and Tenor Horn, in B flat or C 130

Alt-Horn in F, E flat, or D flat.......... 125

SOUNDY & Co.,
Wholesale Importers.
Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard Works, with a list of Bohn's Publications reduced to English Prices, is available on application. THACKER, VINING & Co.
Rampart Row.

CHOLERA MEDICINES.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) beg to recommend the Public providing themselves with a safe remedy for Cholera and Dysenteric complaints. The following have been found most useful:—

Dr. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne (the original).
Treacher and Co's. Anti-Cholera Mixture.

[This proved an invaluable specific in alimentary derangements, and no large Company or House should be without it where there are many employés.]

Dr. Leith's Cholera Mixture, with and without Opium.
Warburg's Fever Tincture.
Pogson's Dysentery and Diarrhœa Powder.

T. & Co. would also advise householders to use about their premises a disinfectant. The undermentioned have been found useful:—

Condy's Fluid.
Sir W. Burnett's Fluid.
McDougall's Powder.
And Beaufoy's Concentrated Solution of Chloride of Soda and Lime, &c., &c.

WANTED.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—WANTED Assistant Engineers and Surveyors for Survey. Apply to the undersigned.
FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer.
Bombay, 16th May 1867.

WANTED by a GENTLEMAN BOARD and LODGING in a respectable family. Apply to "V. B." care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED a BANDMASTER, for H. M.'s 26th Regiment, Bombay N. I., apply stating terms and forwarding testimonials to the President Band Committee, Baroda.
17th May, 1867.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET! TO LET!! TO LET!!! (immediate possession) OFFICES and GODOWNS in Sassoon's Building in Elphinstone Circle, opposite to the Mint, (East Side). Rent moderate. Apply to BAZONJEE and NUSSERWANJEE No. 19 and 20 (West Side.)

TO BE LET.—THE THIRD FLOOR of the building occupied by the London Asiatic and American Company (Limited) in Elphinstone Circle, commanding a splendid view of the harbour and with every convenience for residence.

Apply to the LONDON ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED.)
13th May 1867.

TO BE LET from the 1st of June, a good Furnished BUNGALOW, in a cool and healthy part between Naugaum and Matoonga, 10 minutes walk from the Dadur Railway Station, with Water Pipes attached in the Bungalow, and good compound with Garden, suitable for 2 Families or 4 Bachelors, lately occupied by Messrs. Smart, Wallis and Morton, P. O. & Co, rent Rs. 60. Apply to MUNCHERJEE RUSTOMJEE BOTTLEWALA, No. 37, Glass shop, Gunbawa Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—To be let a COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, in Mazagon, Gunpowder Road, No. 10, on Maria Hill, lately vacated by Dr. FOGERTY. Apply to PREMABAI HEMABHAI.

TO LET with immediate possession, a COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW, situated in one of the best positions on Malabar Hill.

It is quite open to the Westerly breeze and has the advantage of Vehar Water. For rent and other particulars aply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
11, Forbes Street.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Elphinstone Circle, at present occupied by the Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited). Increased accommodation might be given if required. Apply to
RITCHIE, STEAURT & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1867.

TO LET, the extensive PREMISES, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling in Parsee Bazaar Street, nearly opposite the Elphinstone Circle, and formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department, apply to REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited.)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull: nothing doing.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
2,140,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal	7,000 per share.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct	Bank of Bombay	76 p ct dis
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank	65 per sh.
2,000,000	200	200	Rs6 p-	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	43 per share.
3,000,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company	60 per share.
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank	11 per share.
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	180 per share.
800,000	200	25	......	China Bank	18 per share
750,000	250	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	18 per cent.
1,600,000	500	500	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London	No quotation.
600,000	200	200		Indian Peninsular London & China B.	15 p share
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank	80 p c. pm
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct	National Bank of India	115 per sh.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank C.	75 p ct pm ex-di
600,000	200	200		Royal Bank of In	64 per share
....	250	100	......	Guzerat Bank	70 per [illegible]

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Subscribed Capital	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend	Names.	Rates.
....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	45 per sh.
,200,000	400	13		Financial Asso. of India and China	53 p. share.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend	Names.	Rates.
	£20	all	5 p ct	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	2[illegible] per sh.
	£20	£15	5 p ct	Do. New £20 shares	No quotations.
	£20	£5	5 p ct	Do.	
	£100	all	5 p ct	Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	

LAND COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend	Names.	Rates.
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	1,650 p. s.
1,050,000	1,000	1,000	20 p c	Elphinstone Land Co.	435 per share.
1,050,000	1,000	400	......	New Do.	70 p. s.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	......	Frere Land Co.	100 p. s.
110,000	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co.	No quotation.
100,000	5,000	4,000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	475 p. sh
....	2,000	1,100	25 p c	Port Canning	11 per share
5,120,000	10,000	6,200	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	1,040 p. sh.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities ... 8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ... 11 do.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities ... 7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ... 10 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans		Rs. 88½
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33		" 92
" " Co.'s " " 1835-36	}	
" " " " 1842-43		" 87½
" " " " 1854-55	}	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57		" 1 5½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55		" 102
Five and a half per cent.		" 110

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0.
Bank of England Notes	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolus	" 296
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 108-8-0
Gold Leaf	" 16-10
Bar Gold 10 oz English	" 16- 0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 29TH MAY.

OLD	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned	228 to 230
Dhollera Bhownuggur	195 to 200
Oomrawuttee Akote	160 to 165
Compta	199 to 205
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee Akote	230 to 235
Khandeish Barsee	228 to 230
Dhollera Bhownuggur	235 to 237
Hingunghaut	240 to 245
Broach	242 to 244
Veeraval	225 to 230
Vingorla	235 to 236
Compta	235 to 240
Dharwar Sawginned	260 to 262

Ready Sales............1700 Candies.

Market little active.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—MAY 29.

Heyland, Brigadier General Staff, on leave, from Belgaum.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 28th May, 1867.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 25th May 1867:—

Lieutenant W. W. Haywood, General List; and Assistant Surgeon R. C. McConnell, Medical Establishment.

TRANSFER.

Captain Crowther, is transferred from the 63rd Regiment to the 2nd Battalion 1st Royal Regiment, was permitted o travel at the public expense from Bombay to Erinpoora, where he joined his Regiment en route to Nusseerabad.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY.			
29	Sir John Lawrence (s)	Crocker	Cochin, May 21.
	City of Amoy	McNeil	Glasgow, Feb. 16.

DEPARTURES.

MAY.			
29	Mahomed Shah	Lafrenais	Rangoon.
	John Bright (s)	Mackenzie	Singapore & Hongkong.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Dionysia Calkayina*, Sprenkel, bound to Batavia.
Ship *Rattlesnake*, Nacoda, bound to Rangoon.
P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Rangoon*, McCullach, bound to China, &c.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Ottawa*, for Persian Gulf, began to load yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer will be closed on WEDNESDAY, 29th May, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A. M. on the 30th instant.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce, and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans, notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the time named:—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close.	An after Packet will be made.
China Ceylon Penang Singapore Hongkong	15th and 30th.	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure.
Cape of Good Hope Mauritius Natal Reunion St. Helena	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Muscat Persian Gulf Bussorah Bagdad Ratnagherry	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Vingoorla Goa Karwar Beypore Mangalore Cochin Calicut Cannanore Tellicherry	Every Saturday.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Kurrachee	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None.

COLONIAL POSTAGE.—Under orders from Government, no Indian Inland postage will in future be levied on letters received for delivery from or despatched by Her Majesty's Mails or French Mail steamers to Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, China, Hongkong Australia, Mauritius, Port Louis, Natal, Reunion, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Ascension, Malta and Gibraltar.

THE NEW POSTAL RATES.

LETTERS.

Not exceeding	¼ Tolah	½ Tolah	1 Tolah
Postage	6 Pie.	1 Anna.	2 Annas.

And One Anna for every half Tolah or fraction of a half Tolah beyond.

NEWSPAPERS.

Not exceeding 10 Tolahs ....One Anna.
Above 10 and not exceeding 20 Tolahs ....Two Annas.
And One Anna for every ten Tolahs or fraction of ten Tolahs beyond

BANGHY PARCELS.

Distance	miles.	Weight not exceeding 20 Tolahs. Rs. As.	50 Tolahs. Rs. As.	100 Tolahs.	Per 100 Tolahs beyond. Rs. As.
Not exceeding	300	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 12
"	600	0 8	1 0	1 8	1 8
"	900	0 12	1 8	2 4	2 4
"	1200	1 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Above	1200	1 4	2 8	3 12	3 1

THE

"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"

IS

Published every Saturday afternoon at six o'clock.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Post Edition...	Rs. 23	4	per Annum (in Advance).
"	" 2	8	per Month.
Town Edition	" 20	0	per Annum (in Advance).
"	" 2	0	per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under.................................Re. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each .... " 0 6

Printed and Published at the Bombay *Gazette* Office, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEARLY READY.

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

No. 7.

MAY NUMBER.

CONTENTS.

CARTOON.—ALL KOOSH—OR OUR MASTERLY INACTIVITY POLICY.

HALF PAGE—THE TALE OF A SHELL OR THE UNSOPHISTICATED COOMBEE, TABLEAU the III, *The Bursting of the shell!!!*

TWO PAGES of VIGNETTES, representing how our stout contributor went to Nagpore.

Contributors for the May number are urgently requested to send in their MSS., "AT ONCE."

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, has now completed arrangements by which he is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office, and Bank Seals, Seals for stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c., &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

May 1867.

MORICE COX'S BEER just arrived. Price Rs. 5 per dozen Quarts. Agents, THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

Bombay, 29th May 1867.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from this day till the 4th proximo.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th May, 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CITY OF AMOY," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *City of Amoy*.

Bombay, 29th May 1867.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—The third instalment (Rs. 50 per share) of the third Call on the new shares in the Company is due on 1st June 1867, and interest at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum will be charged on the amount of all such third instalments, if not paid on that date.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 29th May 1867. Secretaries and Treasurers.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—APPLICATIONS are now being received from the Shareholders of the above Bank and the general Public FOR THE SHARES in the new Bank.

Applicants must pay into the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China a deposit of ten Rupees per share.

Forms of Application and further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Commercial Bank Corporation, Rampart Row, and at the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

Bombay, 29th May 1867.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Secretaries and Treasurers No. 27, Meadow Street, at 3 P. M. of FRIDAY the 7th June "to consider the present position of the Company and decide on the course to be adopted."

By order of the Board,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
29th May 1867. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE BOMBAY OIL WORKS COMPANY (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE.—An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Registered Shareholders of the Bombay Oil Works Company, Limited, will be held at No. 1, Ash Lane, on SATURDAY the 8th June 1867 at 2 P. M., for the following business:—

To appoint a Liquidator in the place of Mr. T. H. Gilbert, who has resigned.

To consider the advisability of accepting or refusing an offer received from Messrs. Crawford and Hurrell on behalf of their Client for the purchase of the whole of the Company's Machinery, Buildings, Lands, &c. situate at Chinchpoogly.

ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS, Liquidator.

Bombay, 29th May 1867.

GEORGE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders in the George III. Jute and Wool Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited), will be held at the Office of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, the Attorneys of the said Company, on TUESDAY the 11th of June next at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the present position of the Company, and if thought advisable the following Resolution will be brought before the Meeting

That the George III. Jute and Wool Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited be wound up voluntarily.

By order of the Directors,
HEARN, CLEVELAND AND PEILE,
Attorneys to the said Company.

Bombay, 29th May 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of The Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the BOMBAY KATTIWAR FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

The Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT, has appointed WEDNESDAY the twelfth day of June 1867, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers in the Court House to settle the List of Contributories of the abovenamed Company made out and left at the Chambers of the said Judge by the Liquidators of the said Company.

All Contributories who wish to shew cause against being placed on the said List should attend at the time and place aforesaid, and state their objections, otherwise the List will be settled by the said Judge including them therein.

Notice and grounds of objections if any and Copies of all Affidavits intended to be used should be left at the Office of the undersigned in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, on or before SATURDAY the eighth day of June next, where also appearances must be entered.—Dated 29th May 1867.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE,
Solicitors to the Liquidators.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1867.

THE new list of Knights of the Star of India contains two names that every one will be glad to see graced with such a distinction. It was the general feeling, we believe, when the division of this Indian order into various grades was announced last year, that Mr. Temple, then Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, had been slighted in being made only a Companion, when he ought certainly to have been raised to the rank of Knight Companion of the Star of India. Now that the honour which his signal public services have well deserved, has at last been conferred upon him, we may congratulate Sir Richard Temple on having gained a step of social rank, the denial of which seemed to be an act of injustice though its concession was not needed to establish his reputation as one of the foremost of our rising Anglo-Indian statesmen. Our Bombay readers will also welcome with peculiar pleasure the name of Sir Henry Lacon Anderson among the new Knights Companion. As Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government during the troublous years of the mutiny, Mr. H. L. Anderson displayed an ability and zeal that was justly considered to have entitled him to some higher distinction than the mere honorary mention accorded to him by the Home Government; and in the subsequent years of his Indian service Mr. Anderson gained great repute as a legislator and orator both in our local Council and in that of the Government of India. His labours were, however, ill requited in Bombay, where he was passed over when the seat in the Executive Council that ought to have been his became vacant; and he went home in 1865 with the intention, it was understood, of entering public life. But Sir Charles Wood, appreciating the excellent qualities of the ablest and wisest member of the Bombay Civil Service, offered him in the autumn of 1865 the honourable appointment of Judicial Secretary to the Council of India, which Mr. Anderson accepted, abandoning the prospect of a political career in the House of Commons. Sir Henry Anderson has numerous friends among both Europeans and Natives in Bombay, and all will be delighted to hear of this fresh recognition of his worth by the new Secretary of State.

One new Grand Cross of the Order is appointed—the Maharajah of Nagpore. We have acquiesced in the expediency of Lord Cranborne's policy of prolonging the present system of administration in Nagpore till the adopted heir of the Rajah comes of age; but when Sir Stafford Northcote, bent on outdoing his predecessor, not only recognises the Rajah's adopted son but singles out the Rajah himself for the highest English distinction bestowed on Indian native princes, he must be anxious to put a premium on agitation. Whatever justice there may have been in the claims of the Rajah, there can be no doubt that by the manner he chose of adopting an heir he deliberately set the British Government at defiance; and, now that remarkable success has attended his insubordinate conduct, every other native Prince in India will be but too ready to copy so flagrant an example of the uses of disloyalty. The allurements of opposition to the British Government were quite powerful enough before for native princes, without the additional attraction of the chance of gaining by it the Grand Cross of the Star of India.

DEPLORABLE as is the want of road communications in the inland provinces of India the want of water communication is more deplorable still. With strange inconsistency the Government of this country have taken up the various modes of communication in the reverse order of their merit. Water communication, which should have been undertaken first, is left to be provided last: railways, which are always supposed to complete the communications of a country have been undertaken first; while road communications occupy an intermediate or second place in the estimation of Government. At present we find the extension of a complete railway system proceeding with rapid strides all over India, and there will soon be free communication between all the Presidencies. The same cannot be said of roads: there is no complete road connections to be found in the provinces; what roads there are, appear to have been constructed with reference chiefly to local wants, and no imperial system of roads has ever been considered or undertaken. Superintending Engineers of circles were not required to care for circles not their own, and if they worked upon any system at all, it could not be said to be a system either in harmony or connection with other circles. Village intercommunication has found no place in the public works system, and the villages of India are to-day destitute of all but nature's roads which are rendered perceptible by foot trucks, and seldom or never marked by the impression of the cart wheel. Hence the pack bullock is used largely in conveying produce from place to place by the most tardy, uncertain, expensive, and uncivilized process imaginable. With the poor supply of horned cattle for which India is famous, even the conveyance of produce by bullock packs has necessarily been very limited: and it is due more to the want of means of conveyance, than to the idleness of the people or the improductive nature of the soil that India has not been an exporting country in past years. The most deplorable want of inland communication is, however, the want of canals and navigable rivers. It is not that the country has either a defective surface configuration or deficient supply of capacious rivers. Sir Arthur Cotton says with respect to the former, that "India offers the most remarkable facilities for internal navigation. The whole line of coast, with the exception of three hundred miles from Bombay south to Godavery, is without any obstacle to a line of canal, and besides the two coast lines, meeting at Cape Comorin, there are four lines in which navigation can be completed from coast to coast, without any serious engineering obstacle; so that the whole country can be perfectly knit together by steam boat lines of canal and of improved rivers; and thus every part put in immediate communication with every other, and with all the ports, and so with all the world, and this at a cost that (independent of returns from irrigation) would be quite light compared with their value. The existing large canals, from twenty to sixty yards broad, have cost from £800, to £6,000 a mile, the interest on which at 8 per cent., would be on a traffic of a million tons and passengers per annum, from one-sixth to one-eighth of a penny per ton and per head; and on all great lines, with the prices at which these canals could be worked, the traffic could be several millions." These remarks were made with reference to the insufficient carrying power of Indian railways, which it was declared was totally unable to meet even the demands of conveying the mere food of the people. Sir Arthur Cotton observes: "Ten millions of people require two and a half millions of food per annum. Land carriage is totally unable to meet such a demand, even were there nothing else to convey, and were the cost such as to make it of any use. By the last returns the Bengal railway carried about 100,000 tons a year on an average, so that if it were stopped for all other goods it would not have supplied food for 4 per cent. of a population of 10,000,000. The single railways in India are incapable of carrying one-twentieth part of the ordinary traffic of the country on great lines, and not one-fiftieth part of what would be required in an extensive famine. Neither can they carry at a cost that would at all meet the demands of the case." And in a foot note to these remarks it is stated: "The actual traffic on the Bombay Railway now averages 90,000 tons of goods, and the rate charged for cotton is 4½d. per tone per mile, 2d. a pound for 1,000 miles."

These extracts express with very considerable force the sad deficiency of water-communication which has been allowed to prevail. Over and over again for many years past, numerous writers have declared their views in favour of opening up communications through the country by water. The vast and economic carrying power of canals has been repeatedly pointed out and their execution have been urged upon Government without avail. Water communication in the inland provinces remains unconsidered, unexecuted, a loss to the revenues of the country, a bar to commercial development, and a hindrance to general progress. We have said that works of this kind would be the last in the way of opening up communications that would either be undertaken or permitted by Government, but the day of their execution approaches. The vast utility and profit of such works are well known, even in ignorant India; but the financial power of the Government, which was for some time devoted almost solely to railway works, is to be turned into the more urgent channel of irrigation. Extensive irrigation projects could not be long under consideration, without the double advantage of a combined water carriage and irrigation being perceived, and under the new policy of constructing reproductive works with borrowed capital we may expect to see the waters of Indian rivers not only used for directly increasing the produce of the soil, but made available as an important means of inland communication. Largely considered, the rivers of India are a source of the country's wealth, and as such they have not been availed of for the purposes of the country's progress. This neglect cannot long be permitted to continue if in the administration of India there are either statesmen, economists, or financiers. Government must take the first step, must organize a system of water communication, and must regard it as an imperial system in which Government themselves have not the least interest.

It is perhaps not only curious, but profitable to enquire into the many causes which have operated to allow a waste of the river waters of India to proceed for more than a century in a country so frequently exposed to the dangers of famine. It may we think be very justly said that the Government of India has during the last hundred years been a ruling Government and not a directing Government. There has been political Government, a Government external to its own subjects, dealing with neighbouring princes and adjusting outside affairs. The internal Government has been chiefly employed in collecting the revenues and expending them. Finance as an administrative science was unknown, and it was long considered a deviation from the correct Indian standard even to secure surplus revenue for works of general improvement. It has not been the recognized policy of the Government of India to enter largely upon the execution of reproductive works, and it was only when one or two Engineers who were engaged in constructing irrigation works were placed upon their defence as to the skill of execution and durability of their works that the public were made aware of the very great profits which were derived from them by Government. Sir Arthur Cotton says of the works of the Godavery:—"From the weir, which is fourteen feet high, and consumed 800,000 tons of stone in building, three canals proceed, each from fifty to sixty yards wide and three yards deep, capable of conveying about one-and-a-half million cubic yards of water per hour, almost the whole of which is distributed to the fields when in full cultivation. This work, which has cost half a million to this time, has increased the revenue by £270,000, or fifty-four per cent. on the capital. The exports from having been £57,000, were the year before last £570,000; and the traffic on the principal canal was by the last return at the rate of 21,000 boats a year, besides rafts." The whole extent of navigable canals constructed by Government denotes only what might be accomplished in India if the subject of the utilization of river-waters was made an imperial question. There has been a want of due representation of the people of the country in the Government, and doubtless this has also silently contributed towards deferring the consideration of the construction of irrigation works on a comprehensive plan. The agricultural classes have been represented by the Collectors of their districts, but only with reference to the failure of crops and an inability to pay the land rent: their agricultural wants were scarcely known and could not therefore be supplied. Commerce in its true sense had scarcely penetrated the interior of the country until railways began to carry the traffic; hence commerce could not have represented its wants. Even now, although the advantages of internal water communication are perceived, the Press has scarcely taken that active share in its discussion which the merits of such a system demands. When the rivers of India are efficiently used for purposes of increasing the agricultural produce of the country; for averting or lessening the dangers of famine; and for stimulating commerce by cheaply and freely conveying merchandize from city to city, and from the cities to the sea, then it may be said that Government has accomplished a noble work, and have escaped from the beaten track of a too conservative and stagnant policy.

WE are enabled to correct an impression which is pretty general and which the *Times of India* appears to be labouring under like the rest of the community. It is imagined that no notice has been given of the new light to be shewn on Kennery light-house on and after the 1st of June. Notice was, however, sent by the Government of Bombay to the Government of India in November last that the light would be shewn on and after the date mentioned, also to the Governments of Ceylon, Mauritius, Australia, and Hongkong. Notice was also sent to the Secretary of State for India who, of course, communicated it to the Admiralty, and the Admiralty has published it in England in the usual manner. Captains of vessels, therefore, who sailed after the date of the publication of the notice have themselves to blame if they have not heard that a new light-house has been erected at Kennery. For the consequences of lights shewn before the notified date, however, the Harbour Board must hold themselves responsible.

AN unexpected detention of the Kurrachee Mails took place on Monday morning last in consequence of the imperfect condition of the machinery of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Penang*, by which they were to be conveyed. The port boiler was discovered in the morning to be leaking and the vessel was accordingly unable to proceed to sea. The steam was blown off and the boiler cooled down and repaired. At two o'clock, several hours after the mails should have been on their way, she started from her moorings near the Custom House Bunder, and when she got down to the lee of the shipping it was discovered that she had not been sufficiently repaired, and that she could not proceed. She was brought to the southward of the middle ground, near the steamer *Kurrachee*, belonging to the same Company and being further repaired, she succeeded in getting to sea about eleven o'clock the same evening. We hope that the patched vessel will reach her destination without any casualty. There were fifteen first class passengers on board, and about 100 deck passengers, and we daresay, the former, along with the community of Kurrachee who are awaiting their friends or their letters, will not feel very grateful to the Company for the delay. The Company had three other vessels in harbour but none of them could be used, the *Governor Higginson* not having quite discharged her cargo, the *Cashmere* being still full, and the *Kurrachee* being laid up for general repairs.

THE Inspector General of the Indian Medical Department has submitted to Government his annual report on Vaccination in the Bombay Presidency including Sind for the year 1866. It appears that the number of vaccinations performed throughout the Presidency and Sind exclusive of those in Military cantonments, amounted during the year to 3,79,497, showing an increase of 21,319 over the preceding year. Out of the total vaccinations performed during the year, 351,935, or about 93 per cent., are returned as successful operations. About 37 per cent., of the operations were performed on infants of below one year of age, being a small increase over the number operated upon during the preceding year. Government in its resolution on the report expresses regret that in the Town and Island of Bombay infantile vaccination is not progressing so satisfactorily as could be wished. The number of children vaccinated under one year of age amounted to 40½ per cent., only during the year. Government also regrets to observe the increase in deaths from small-pox in Bombay, the casualties being nearly double those in the preceding year. Dr. Arnott should be particularly requested to give his best and early consideration to the subject. The question as to the advisability or otherwise of making inoculation penal, is now engaging the attention of Government.

THE *Lahore Chronicle*:—A very curious book has been recently published at Smyrna. It is a bi-lingual production, composed in Armenian and English, and entitled:—*Descent of Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of England, from the Arsacide Kings of Armenia.*" The name of its author is Mirza Vanantetzie. The work consists of 94 pages 8vo, and its price is £1 6s.

THE *Friend of India*:—The Bank of Bengal has sent its ultimatum to that of Bombay. The Directors in Calcutta, we believe, have approved of the somewhat modified scheme of union which Mr. Dickson has referred to them. Its outlines are these—The shareholders of both banks to pay up an equal amount of new capital and in the same time, at a premium in both cases of twenty per cent: the control of the new Bank of India to rest with the Board in Calcutta, and a committee to manage the establishment in Bombay. We do not believe in the ability or willingness of Bombay to revive its defunct bank on any scheme, and still less do we anticipate that the Government of India would consent to be connected with such an institution after the past. As practically, therefore, the only alternatives before Bombay are the Bank of India on this plan, or a branch of the Bank of Bengal, and as the directors of the Bank of Bombay will recommend to the shareholders the adoption of this ultimatum, we may consider the project accomplished. Bombay has not deserved so much consideration, as its most intelligent citizens seem to confess, but the advantages of a Bank of all India are so great that Mr. Dickson and his Directors have done well to humour the but half-repentant prodigal.

THE same:—The Committee of Justices who are supposed to manage the Hooghly Trust, have applied to Government for a loan to enable them to carry out the improvements recommended by their engineer, Mr. Leonard, C. E. The loan should be given for, after all, a few years ago it would have been the duty of Government to undertake the works itself, seeing that they are necessary not only for the metropolis but for the trade of the whole Gangetic valley. Now, however, that Bengal has a Lieutenant-Governor who is more in accord with the views of the Government of India of which he was so lately a member, of the Chamber of Commerce and of the public generally, on the constitution of the Trust, it would be well first to consider whether a few Justices, with a Chairman so overworked that he cannot discharge his proper duties, are competent to grapple with the improvement of the port. The Trust has been in existence for a year and is ridiculed by its own members. Suppose the Bengal Council, which exists only to amend one week the Acts it passed the week before, be asked to substitute a Trust such as the Government of India, the Committee of 1865 and the Chamber of Commerce recommended. In that case a loan will be well spent, but with the present body even Mr. Leonard becomes useless. Their one good act has been his appointment. Their only other acts, we believe, have been to vote salaries and receive their engineer's report. Mr. Hogg must be less grasping and more modest. Even Lord Russell only *aspired* to command the Channel Fleet.

THE same:—As there is such a gap in the railway from Jubbulpore to Bombay, and as the intervening country is not healthy for troops marching until the cold season is well advanced, none of the regiments coming from or going to England this year will proceed by that route. All will be moved by the Indus route or by sea to Bombay, save such troops as are at or near Calcutta and can be accommodated in the steamer which is to come to the mouth of the Hooghly to take troops direct to Suez. It happens this year that all the Regiments going home belong to Bengal. They are the 7th Dragoon Guards at Benares, the 27th at Dum Dum, the 35th at Mooltan, the 42nd at Peshawur, the 9th at Umballa, and the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade at Fort William. These will be replaced by the following corps from home—4th Hussars to go to Meerut, 1st Battalion 6th Foot to Fyzabad, 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles to Rawul Pindee, 85th Light Infantry to Umballa, 92nd Highlanders to Jullundur and by the 2nd Battalion 25th Foot from Ceylon to Fort William. To have corps near to Bombay for return home in 1869-70 the 2nd Dragoon Guards go from Muttra to Mhow, the 1st Battalion 23rd Fusiliers from Jubbulpore, the 82nd from Jullundur and the 91st from Hazareebagh to stations in Bombay to be allotted by that Government. To replace these the 11th Hussars go from Mhow to Muttra, the 109th from Patna to Mooltan and the 108th from Secunderabad to Moradabad in Shajehanpore. The 46th from Lucknow go to Kamptee and the 102nd from Kamptee to Lucknow, while Bombay is to provide another corps for Jubbulpore and for Madras to replace the 108th.

THE *Englishman*:—It would seem that several deserters, from English Regiments, have lately sought refuge in Cashmere, and the Government has therefore sent a request to the Rajah, that he will refuse encouragement to deserters, and take steps to make them over to the custody of the nearest British officer.

THE same:—Recent enquiries into the matter of the sale of slaves to the Nepalese, have brought to light a fact of which the Government ought certainly not to have been ignorant, that the law of Nepal is the mere will of the Minister for the time being. From such a state of things it follows that every man in authority acts upon his own responsibility as far as he deems it safe to do so. The decrees of the Nepalese Civil Courts are a mere farce, being usually the enunciation of the mere will of the Judge without reference to the merits of the case, or the evidence before the Court. To put faith in the decisions of such tribunals, is plainly impossible. Their existence, however, makes the recovery of captive British subjects a matter of far more difficulty than was at first anticipated.

THE *Indian Daily News*:—The Government of India, we understand, has sanctioned, as recommended by the Marine authorities, the disbursement of Rs. 1,10,000 for the repairs of the steamers *Prince Abo* and *Prince Arthur*, which were some-time ago seriously damaged by a collision.

THE Delhi correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* writing on 21st May says:—" Delhi was startled from its serenity on Sunday night by a report that a telegram had been received from Meerut with important news affecting the tranquillity of the station, and that the garrison here was to be kept on the alert. This was no sooner known than the European non-combatants, with some few exceptions, began to turn over in their minds what was best to be done, and accordingly carriages were packed, and everything prepared for a flight to some place of safety! During the night it became known that there was a panic at Gazeeabad; and a telegram was sent up stating plainly that the telegraph wires were cut and an armed body of men on their way to that place, and an urgent requisition for troops and 100 stands of arms with ammunition was made. Troops could not be spared under any circumstances, and muskets or rifles were not available; eventually about forty muskets, with ammunition, were sent down to Gazeeabad, and the European population there were, I conclude, put at their ease. Nobody appears to know how the "panic," for it was little less, originated, but some say that an important telegram from Mussoorie to Meerut was the primary cause of the uneasiness, and as these things seldom, if ever, lose by repetition, the rumour became somewhat alarming, and all yesterday the serenity of the city was disturbed. I do not give you any particulars of the absurd rumours that were afloat; but merely mention the matter in a general way, and when the result of the enquiries now being made is known, I will endeavour to furnish you with a more detailed account of what has actually occurred, meanwhile, I think it would be as well for the Government to make such arrangements as will prevent the possibility of these periodical panics; for it is a melancholy fact that not a single European can be spared from here to protect any isolated station like Gazeeabad, and this station has not a single field piece of artillery suitable for street fighting. We want at least a battery, or a troop of horse artillery; and a full regiment of European Infantry; and these we must have before long, the sooner the better. How it happens that the European officials of such an important railway station as Gazeeabad are left unarmed, is a mystery that requires explanation; let us hope that the lesson learnt may not soon be forgotton.

THE *Ceylon Examiner* (May 16) in reference to a fall of Blood rain or red rain at Galle says:—The following communication, we have no doubt, will prove interesting to our general readers, while to those who are scientifically inclined it will afford a subject for philosophical disquisition. The fact itself, however it may be sought to be accounted for, we have no reason to doubt; and our correspondent offers to send us a sample of the rain.

The belief in Blood rain, has existed from the earliest antiquity. Both sacred and profane History abound in relations of its occurrence—and while some have attempted to explain it on miraculous grounds, others have attributed it to a peculiar meteorological condition of the atmosphere. The phenomenon itself has however been so unfrequent and uncommon, that we trust the present one will be taken advantage of for such scientific investigation as will tend to trace it to its proper cause. "The very unusual circumstance of a fall of *Blood rain* occurred this morning between 6 and 7 A. M. The fact is attested by several residents, who witnessed the shower and collected quantities of the water in different parts of the fort, which were afterwards shown to several individuals. The colour of the water is of a reddish tinge, much resembling blood and water intermixed. The fall of this blood rain was observed to continue for about fifteen minutes. Before and after the occurrence, there were heavy falls of rain. During the whole of last night there was a pretty strong gale from the S. W., this morning was dull and cloudy till about noon, when the weather partially cleared up, but as we are writing it looks threatening again. "It would be interesting to trace the cause of this occurrence as we believe such a circumstance was never heard of in this part of the country before."

LETTERS OF FRANCIS XAVIER.

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(*Translated for the Bombay Gazette.*)

LETTER IX.

TO FRANCIS MANSILLA.

I WAS very glad to learn from you the information conveyed in your letter from which I gathered what fruitful results are accruing from your labours. May the Lord whom we serve prosperously direct for the future also that pains-taking of yours, and graciously lend you strength to enable you to carry on the strife and to advance your work ever from good to better with a brave perseverance that will be fully victorious over whatever obstacles and troubles may oppose themselves.

When I learn that the Christians are harassed and oppressed both by the natives and also by the Portuguese, I cannot but feel deeply distressed at the wickedness and pernicious effect of such a state of affairs. If, as the saying goes, the sharpness of a point is dulled by use, I ought long ago to have become callous to troubles of this kind from long-continued experience of them, but somehow or other I find that habit and time are a bad medicine for relieving trouble. Whenever I find out myself or learn from other sources that unworthy outrages are inflicted, even by those who should most refrain from doing so, on the tender infants of the Church who during the early stage and as it were the infancy of their new religion ought to be cherished by the kindness of their elder brethren rather than deserted contemptuously or treated with outrage by them—when I learn that they are torn away—scattered by fierce onslaughts which no efforts of ours for their protection can prevent or escape, I am penetrated with grief and I carry about with me an anguish that rends my inmost heart. I learned three days ago from the reports of the Patan Gates of an atrocious outrage, the kidnapping of female slaves from Punical by some Portuguese. On receiving the distressing intelligence I immediately wrote to the Vicars at Colah (?) and Cochin, earnestly requesting them to hold out threats of the greater excommunication and to make a public investigation as to who the kidnappers were, in order that when their names were known their plunder might be recovered from them, and the punishment ordained by the law be inflicted as a warning to others.

Do not fail to supply to Matthæus whatever clothes he wants and by other paternal indulgence and kindness endeavour to bind the boy to you, thus making him willing to live with you, for since he is free and [illegible] cannot be brought to live w[illegible] than those of kindness. W[illegible] I did my best to show hi[illegible] maternal affection and I sh[illegible] to imitate me in this respect[illegible]

In your translation of the A[illegible] are some points on which yo[illegible] tioned. The words "I beli[illegible] properly translated into th[illegible] people by the words *Enaquv*[illegible] to the native idiom the wor[illegible] here "I wish." You see how [illegible] "I wish in God," so I advis[illegible] *Vichuam* for *Venum*, as this an[illegible] the language of this people to [illegible] Moreover in the clause of th[illegible] ing to the passion of Christ take care you do not use the phrase *Vao pinalo* for in this phrase is implied the idea of compulsion; but Christ did not suffer by compulsion, but freely and of his own accord. When those who cross over from the fishing coast arrive visit their sick as soon as possible and take about with you to their cottages a boy to recite over them the prayers marked in my instructions to you. When these are finished repeat once the passage of scripture usually recited on such an occasion. For the rest remember always to deal with this people with much demonstration of love, earnestly desiring to attract their good will to you. It would delight me if you were to inform me that none of them now drink *Orrach* or execute carvings for the Pagodas, and that on Sundays all flock to prayers. Even when our success in such matters does not come up to our wishes let us not be cast down but let us reflect that if from the time when this miserable race first enlisted in the army of Christ they had always had with them earnest teachers to instruct them in the necessary thing as you do, they would have been far better Christians than they are. May our Lord grant you as much comfort in this life and glory in the next as I wish for myself.—Farewell. Your most loving Brother in Christ,

Manapar, 25th March, 1544. FRANCIS.

LETTER X.

TO THE SAME.

DEAREST BROTHER,—I was much rejoiced when I heard of your journey to visit the Christians scattered about, whom I had commended to your care, but I was still more rejoiced when I heard from those who came here of the great fruit which has resulted from that journey. I have been yesterday and to-day expecting a message from the Governor. If it be of the tenor I hope for I will not put off my visit to your part of the country and I will turn aside in the way to meet you wherever you are travelling, for I desire intensely to see you, although I am ever beholding you in spirit.

John, of Artiagu, has left me under the influence of some unquiet thoughts which disturbed his mind and which were suggested apparently by the evil spirit. He, however, does not know this nor is he in the way of acquiring the knowledge. When leaving me he said he would go to Combutur to instruct the people there. He added that he was influenced by your proximity in choosing such a place, as it is not far from that where you are. Such perhaps was his intention then but I do not know whether he persevered in his design for you know what an unstable man he is and how he was influenced by every breath of air. However that may be I hardly think it would be worth your while to waste time in long conversations with him.

I have written to the head district official to supply you with necessaries. I have also asked Manuel de Crouza to lend you money when you want it, and he has most dutifully taken on himself to do so with the greatest willingness. Take great care of your health for it is your means of so signally serving the Lord God. Tell Matthæus it is my wish that he should attend to and obey you in all things. If he does so and meets with your approbation I shall be to him as I have often promised, in the place of a father and mother. If you do not find him perfectly amenable tell him that I shall come to consider there is no reason why I should think so much of taking care of him and looking after his interests. I wish to supply him liberally with what he wants in the way of clothing. The following is the mode of procedure I should wish you to adopt during the progress through the villages in which you are now engaged. Whenever you come to any place order all the men of the place to assemble on one day and all the women on another. Teach both sexes these things which they are ignorant of to their great loss, and do not think it sufficient for them to repeat from memory in the congregation those prayers which according to the use of the Church all Christians had by heart, but take care that they repeat the same in their own house, especially in the morning and evening, and earnestly charge them accordingly. Baptize those who have not yet undergone that saving ablution, both adults and children. In the midst of these pursuits that you may not pride yourself in the success you meet with reflect that when good corn is turned out of a mill all the praise is due to the great miller, even the Lord who supplies the water by which the mill wheel is turned and the whole engine is set to work. May our Lord God hold you in his keeping and assist you with his aid. Farewell. Your most loving brother in Christ, FRANCIS.

Manapar, 8th April, 1544.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

By Direct Overland Telegraph.

[*A portion of the following appeared in our second edition of yesterday.*]

LONDON, 25TH MAY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed unchanged.

Dhollera 9¼d.

4 per cent.	Government Securities		85
5 per cent.	Do.	do.	103
5½ per cent.	Do.	do.	108

Exchange on Bombay 1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11½d.

The ship "Jamsetjee Family" has arrived from Bombay.

LONDON, 27TH MAY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is steady.

Fair Dhollera 9½d.

The Bombay Mail of May 4th was delivered in London to-day.

THE FENIANS.

LONDON, 27TH MAY, MORNING.

Great exertions are being made to obtain the reprieve of the Fenian Burke who was sentenced to death.

Earl Derby in replying to a deputation consisting of members of Parliament said that the Cabinet had decided upon executing the sentence.

Five more Fenians have been condemned to death.

Mr. Hodgkinson opposes Mr. Disraeli's new compounding clauses.

LONDON, 27TH MAY, AFTERNOON.

Lastest advices from Constantinople state that the Sultan is coming to England.

Government has granted a reprieve to the Fenian prisoner, Burke.

The following names appear in the Obituary of the week:—

Major Charles Baldwin, Captain D. Fenwick, G. S. Hooper.

BOMBAY.

BRIGADIER GENERAL HEYLAND, Staff, arrived yesterday from Belgaum.

◆

ON the 31st of March next 1868, and following days, an examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India will be held in London.

◆

WE learn that Government have sanctioned the appointment of a Chief Clerk to Mr. James Flynn, chief translator and interpreter in the High Court.

◆

THE Director of the Indo-European line reported to Government yesterday that the direct line was temporarily interrupted beyond Bagdad; Russian line was in perfect order.

◆

THE departure of the S. S. *Comorin* to the Persian Gulf having been postponed to the afternoon of the 4th proximo, the mails will be closed at the General Post Office, on that date, at 12 noon.

◆

WE have already two Revenue and Police Commissioners for the Northern and Southern divisions, and the Government, we learn, contemplate to create a third Commissionership for the Central division.

◆

SEAMEN'S FLOATING CHURCH.—This evening at half-past seven o'clock being Ascension day, a short service will be held. The new books at the number of about 200 volumes are also now available for the use of seamen in harbour.

◆

THE British ship *City of Amoy*, Captain R. [illegible]

THE parties who were stabbed the other day in Telee street by a Seedee, are progressing favourably in the Jamsetjee Hospital, only the policeman Sheikh Ismail was slightly worse yesterday, but no fear is entertained of his life.

◆

THE following passengers arrived yesterday per B. C. and R. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Sir John Lawrence*, Captain H. Crocker, from the Malabar Coast:—Brigadier General Heyland; Rev. T. J. DeCunah, Surgeon Candy, of Her Majesty's 4th King's Own Regiment; Mr. T. Eiger, and Mr. Shantaram.

◆

MORAR TEJPALL, who attempted on the morning of Tuesday last to take the life of a woman for the sake of her ornaments, was yesterday placed before Mr. Showell, the Acting Second Magistrate of Police, for voluntarily causing her hurt for the purpose of endangering her life. His Worship remanded the case till this day.

◆

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Latest dates of telegrams received during the last 24 hours ending at 8 P.M. yesterday, were as follows:—

From United Kingdom, 27th May.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 28th to 8 P.M. of the 29th May were as follows:—

To Bombay.	*Max.*		*Min.*	
From Kurrachee	6	45	0	30
" Calcutta via Madras	47	50	12	54
" Madras	46	45	6	29

WEATHER REPORT.—MAY 29TH.

Surat—Cloudy, strong S. W., thermometer 88
Kolapore—Partially cloudy, moderate S. W.

STEAMER REPORTS.—MAY 29TH.

MASULIPATAM, 6 A. M.—Steamer *Madras* from Coconada anchored during night and sailed for Madras at 6 A. M. this morning.

GALLE, 2 P. M.—Steamer *Burmah* sailed for Bombay.

MADRAS, 1 P. M.—Steamer *Nubia* from Calcutta anchored.

MADRAS, 6 P. M.—Steamer *Prince Arthur* sailed for Penang and Singapore.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS—MAY 29TH.

RUTLAM, 29TH, 8-30 A. M.—Interruption Neemuch since 7-30 A. M.

SURAT, 29TH 11-15 A. M.—Contact ceased Broach lines at 1-15 P. M.

DEESA, 29th, 2 P. M.—Imperfect communication Erinpoora since 11-2 A. M.

KURRACHEE, 29TH, 12-38 A. M.—Direct line temporarily interrupted beyond Bagdad. Persian line right.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 19th May 1867

OPEN 852½ MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	61,567	12	5
Merchandize	"	2,66,878	12	7
Electric Telegraph	"	929	9	0
Earth Trains	"	5,627	0	0
Total	Rs.	3,35,003	2	0

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week, ending 25th May, 1867. OPEN 306 MILES.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Coaching	47,836	3	6
Merchandize	70,770	3	10
Back Bay Earth Trains	2,763	7	0
Telegraph	526	4	0
Total	121,896	2	6
Corresponding Week in May, 1866.			
Coaching	37,332	8	7
Merchandize	46,859	7	8
Back Bay Earth Trains	4,325	1	0
Telegraph	688	4	0
Total	89,205	5	3
Increase	32,690	13	3

DELIVE[illegible]

FROM [illegible] be six d[illegible] all over [illegible] hours:— [illegible]

The [illegible] to two hours, viz., at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., and of Banghy Parcels to one hour, 11½ A. M. On Sundays, there will be two deliveries of letters only, at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Letter Carriers, instead of commencing delivery from the General Post Office in the Fort only, will do so from 9 different Branch Post Offices, exclusive of the General Post Office in the Fort, from which light carts will convey the Mails speedily, and regularly to the Branch Offices. The Carts will, on each occasion, make a complete circuit of the District Post Offices both in going and returning, and exchange letter bags with each Branch Post Office. The Local as well as Inland Correspondence will thus be enabled to be delivered all over the Island within one hour, if addressed to any street in the same Postal Division, if addressed to a street in any other Division, within two hours.

To effect this, it is only necessary to post letters at detached Letter Boxes within one hour of the time named for delivery, and at Branch Post Offices within half an hour as follows:—

Letters Posted at detached Letter Boxes at 7, 9, 10½, 11½ A. M. 1, 4, P. M.; and at Branch Post Offices at 7½, 9½, 11 A. M. 12, noon, 1½, 4½, P. M.; will be delivered at 8, 10, 11½ A. M. 12½, noon, 2, 5, P. M.

It is advisable to write, as part of the address, the name of the street, and Postal Division for which the letter is intended.

Letters, intended for despatch to the Mofussil, should be posted at Branch Post Offices before 5 P.M., and at detached Letter Boxes at 4 P.M., and the same, if meant for the first Local Delivery, next morning.

No letters will be delivered at the window except to holders of Window Delivery Tickets.

Inspecting Officers have been appointed to supervise and watch the deliveries. To ensure punctuality and speedy delivery, the public are invited to make known either to the Inspector, to the Post Master Bombay, or to the Post Master General, direct, all defects and irregularities, and every endeavour will be made to rectify these and to meet the public wants.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION.

YESTERDAY, Sir Joseph Arnould again sat in Chambers for the purpose of settling the list of contributories of the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation. The Court was well filled during the sitting.

Sir Joseph Arnould having intimated that the first point to be spoken on was the date of the winding up,

Mr. White proceeded to show that the winding up commenced from the confirmation of the resolution which was passed and under which proceedings were taken for voluntary winding up of the company. That resolution was moved and passed in the first instance on 8th February 1866, and on the 12th of March following that confirmation of it took place which was required to make it a special resolution, and they were quite content to count the time of winding up from the latter date.

The Judge asked what was the date of the petition for winding up by the Court.

Mr. White—Under order 4th February 1867, nearly eleven months afterwards.

Mr. Dunbar—The presentation of the petition was 21st December 1866.

Mr. White said the resolution under which the voluntary winding took place was passed under the Act 1857 and before the new Act 1866 came into force, so that this case was further complicated by this circumstance. Under the Act 1857 it was a voluntary winding up, under the Act 1866 a compulsory one, and in that state of things some provision must be made by the latter. The question was whether the liability was incurred at the date when this Act was passed, and what had become of the liability. They would require to turn back to Act 1857 in order to ascertain whether there was liability incurred at the date [illegible]

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up must commence from the earliest date of such proceedings as the Court adopted.

His Lordship said that even assuming that he was disposed to adopt some of the acts of the liquidators he did not think he should thereby make the resolution for the voluntary winding up the commencement of the winding up.

Mr. White—I should presume that if any proceedings were adopted, the date must be adopted along with them.

His Lordship said he might admit as a fact that there was a voluntary liquidation; but even supposing that, it would be impossible to attach to it the legal consequence that the winding up commenced from the resolution.

This being settled,

Mr. White proceeded to consider the liabilities of contributories represented by the case of Nagurdass Purmanundass. He believed this case was a representative of a great many more, and would read the objection set forth, which was as follows:—"That the said Nagurdass Purmanundass sold 37 shares in December 1864, and the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation purchased the same, and that it appears from the books of the said Corporation that the said 37 shares have been purchased by the said Corporation as commission agents on the joint account, and on behalf of Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Vurjeewandass Madhowdsss, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Premchund Roychund, H. M. Gubbay, H. Coke, Limjee Manockjee, and Dhunjeebhai Framjee, and that the dividend on the said 37 shares is credited to the account of the said Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Vurjewandass Madhowdass, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Premchund Roychund, H. M. Gubbay, H. Coke, Limjee Manockjee, and Dhunjeebhai Framjee in the books of the said Corporation, without obtaining the signature of Nagurdass Purmanundass on the dividend warrant, the dividend on the said 37 shares being included in the dividend warrant for 107 shares issued in the name of the said Nagurdass Purmanundass, and therefore he submits that the said Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, &c. ought to be placed in the list in place of him."

Mr. White said they admitted the greater part of the facts set forth by the other side. Nagurdass Purmanundass had sold his shares and had executed blank transfers, and the shares eventually found their way into the hands of the Joint Stock Corporation, and now he stated that "it appeared from the books of the Corporation that the said 37 shares had been purchased by the Corporation as commission agents, on joint account on behalf of" the nine persons whose names he gave. That was quite true, at least so far as regarded 20 of these shares. It was part of the Corporation's business to act as commission agents. That account of the nine persons was called in the voluntary liquidation, though not in the books, the "union account," which was a short term to distinguish it from another account. His Lordship would notice that one of those parties was Mr. H. Coke——

Mr. Mayhew—Mr. Coke represents, not himself, but the company. He signed in the partnership as representing the Corporation, the other five directors as representing their own individual interests. The three outsiders also signed for their own interests, but Mr. Coke represented the Corporation.

Mr. White said Mr. Coke had signed as manager. The shares were bought by the Corporation acting as commission agents for those nine parties, one of whom was Mr. Coke, manager of the Corporation, and the purchase-money of these shares was advanced by the Corporation to the parties on the "union account." A dividend was declared in respect of these shares in February 1865, and that dividend was put to the credit of the "unionists." A portion of the shares were subsequently appropriated amongst the different members of the "union," and on their paying the balance that was due by them to the Corporation they got their shares.

Mr. Mayhew said that, on the part of Nagurdass Purmanundass he should like to inspect the books of the Corporation.

Mr. White replied that the books had already been inspected by him, but at all events if they wished to dispute anything he should be allowed to make his statement first.

His Lordship observed that it did appear mysterious to see such a "union" composed of the chairman, four directors, and the manager of the Corporation, with three outsiders.

Mr. White said that in the meantime he would explain that this purchase of shares was in consequence of an agreement made and signed by those nine persons bearing date 20th December 1864, setting forth that they agreed to purchase any number of shares in the Corporation to the extent of 4,000. Mr. Coke signed as "H. Coke, manager for the Corporation." He (Mr. White) was instructed that Mr. Coke signed for the Corporation—that, in fact, the Corporation were to be part owners of these 4000 shares, and Mr. Coke's name was used there as signing for the Corporation. Some of the shares had been transferred into the name of an officer of the Corporation, whose name now appeared on the list of contributories. He referred to Mr. Teasdale, who was a sub-agent of the company. Nagurdass Purmanundass had traced his shares into this account; but he was inaccurate regarding the number, because 20 of them only found their way into that account. In regard to the 17 shares, he had traced them into an account of three persons, for whom the Corporation also did business as commission agents, Cowasjee Manockjee and two other persons.

His Lordship supposed that the nine persons getting the dividend ended the objection—that the objection went no further.

Mr. Mayhew—Yes.

Mr. White said all these statements were true with the exception that Nagurdass sold direct to the Corporation, and with the exception of the 17 shares which found their way into another account.

His Lordship remarked that whether the sale had been direct to the corporation was a matter of fact to be cleared up by evidence.

Mr. White said they looked upon each of these nine gentlemen as individual purchasers.

His Lordship—But the whole of the directors are included.

Mr. Dunbar said the other side had admitted that the Corporation, as a Corporation, was one of the nine.

Sir Joseph Arnould—I have taken Mr. White as admitting that.

Mr. White said that in regard to the "union account" the nine members, although one of them was really the Corporation represented by Mr. Coke, were really nine units, purchasing, and purchasing in a peculiar manner, which was rather loosely called a partnership. To some extent it was and to some extent it was not, because these gentlemen did not purchase the 4,000 and say they would go in pocket, but they were purchased for the purpose of the shares being appropriated between the nine, so that they came really like a number of persons agreeing to buy the cargo of a ship, and then dividing the cargo into equal portions, which made them part owners, as distinct from partners. They employed one of themselves, the corporation, as commission agents to make the purchases. That was the precise character of the transaction that took place.

His Lordship asked if that appeared from subsequent entries in the books.

Mr. White—Yes, each person as he came forward got his shares, paid his share of the advanced money, and took the chance of rise or fall.

His Lordship remarked that it was rather a strange position for the directors of a company to assume.

Mr. White said they were at present only settling the list of contributories, and all they wanted was to get the names of those gentlemen on the list.

His Lordship—You want to ascertain, assuming it were legally done, what were the legal relations of the nine persons. You put it that they were part owners.

Mr. White—Yes, to purchase a number of shares, which were to be divided between the corporation and the others. Before he argued upon the position of Nagurdass Purmanandass and the peculiar circumstances of this case, he would give the real facts to the court as far as he could. Nagurdass' position was this—he says I found myself on the list, I looked at the books, and found that these shares were in this "union account." My name has never been removed, although you have paid the purchase money, which has been repaid to the company, and although you have received a dividend in reduction of the advance you made. That was his case.

His Lordship—Well, even assuming that the shares really were purchased by the company, though on commission for others, would not that be all that Nagurdass was very much concerned to show? As regards the 17 shares——

Mr. Mayhew—The other 17 he traces to another account.

Mr. White—He makes no distinction. But as to the 17, he traced them into another account, the account of Cowasjee Manockjee and two others, and which had acquired the singular name of the "three-thirds account." It was not named so in the books, but it was a name acquired in the course of the liquidation. This was entered precisely in the same form as the account of the nine persons, except that the corporation in this case acted simply as commission agents and had no interest in the appropriation of the [illegible] purchased. [illegible] purchase money. It would be well to enquire of his learned friends whether they admitted these facts he had stated in regard to the 37 shares.

The Judge—Were these matters laid before the Board of Directors? Is there any minute affecting these shares?

Mr. White—No, my Lord.

His Lordship asked if there was any thing to show that Mr. Coke was authorised, as manager, to sign on behalf of the Corporation?

Mr. White—No. In all these transactions the directors never as a board acted in the matter at all.

Mr. Dunbar said that if his learned friend would read the minute of 20th December 1864 he would find the express sanction of the board to it, "That the offer made by influential gentlemen to join in the purchase of a number of shares of the Corporation be accepted in terms of the agreement signed this day; that the management of the transaction should be left with the Corporation, to whom ½ per cent commission should be allowed on the purchase and sale of the shares in addition to the profit which may accrue from the partnership of the Corporation in the transaction, interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum to be charged on all monies advanced on the above account for one month."

His Lordship—That is the same date as the agreement.

Mr. Dunbar—Yes, and refers to the agreement signed "this day."

His Lordship was of opinion that there was here a resolution of the whole board authorising a transaction, part of which consisted in this, the purchase by the company, as a company on commission, of 37 shares, or 20 shares at all events, from this shareholder. If that was so, it seemed impossible to dispute that it was the duty of the Company to see these shares properly transferred.

Mr. White said the only exception he took to his Lordship's statement was that it was not an authority to purchase the specific shares of Nagurdass, but the 4,000.

His Lordship said that even supposing the facts to show that the 37 or 20 shares were purchased in consequence of the resolution authorising this transaction to be made, then the resolution would be a resolution authorising the purchase of the shares of this shareholder. He supposed they did not deny that they ultimately found their way there.

Mr. White—I don't suppose they can dispute that. He thought the important point would be to find out whether Nagurdass executed blank transfers and took no further trouble about the matter.

His Lordship thought there was a more important question underlying that, whether the Corporation should not take the trouble for him. Had it been a solicitor it would have been different, but this was the act of the whole body of directors sitting as a board. His Lordship proceeded to quote a decision of Justice Westropp, and after some further conversation,

Mr. Mayhew said it would be well if they could look at the books of the Corporation, that they might see where the shares had been credited.

Mr. White said the official liquidation had not had his attention turned to that point yet, and he did not know.

His Lordship thought an opportunity must be given for the other side looking at the books.

Mr. Mayhew said they must also see when they purchased these shares.

Mr. White said it was between January and April 1865, but they could not get is nearer than that. They had no means of identifying the shares,

Some conversation then took place as to the time that would be required for the necessary inspection of the books. It was suggested that Mr. John Shaw, the liquidator, being present, might do away with the necessity of an inspection of the books by being put into the witness box to answer such questions as might be put to him by Mr. Mayhew. Mr. Shaw entered the box, and Mr. Mayhew was proceeding to examine him, when it was found that it would be more convenient to have Mr. Shaw's assistance in a private inspection of the books, as his examination would necessarily occupy the Court for some considerable time, owing to the number of books to be looked into in the course of the examination. The Court then adjourned till Friday morning, in order to afford sufficient time for a proper inspection of the books.

FORT POLICE COURT.—29th May.

(Before R. B. Barton, Esq.)

Assault.—Partoo Khooshaba was charged with committing an assault against the person of Bheema, a woman while she was in her house on the night of the 28th inst.; and in consideration of the aggravating circumstance, connected with the offence, was sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for three months.

Theft.—Gakoo Gopal was charged with stealing a pair of trowsers belonging to Lewis de Souza, a butler out of employ; and being adjudged guilty, was sentenced to receive fifteen stripes with a rattan.

Breach of Trust.—Sanna Dya pleaded guilty to a charge of fraudulently misapplying, in breach of trust, a copper pot belonging to Pestonjee Cowasjee; and was sentenced to receive twenty stripes.

In the course of the day Mr. Nana Morojee, officiating Third Magistrate, disposed of a few cases of assault and one of criminal breach of trust, the charges in which were dismissed.

MAZAGON POLICE.—29th May.

(Before R. H. Sowell, Esq.)

Theft.—Antone Doming, a Portuguese, was charged with stealing five shawls and other articles, of the aggregate value of Rs 731, the property of Mrs Shellim, a Jewish lady.

After the examination of witnesses, His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WET DOCKS SCHEME.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Referring to the evidence given by Captain Clark before the Dock Committee on Monday and reported in your paper this morning, I beg you will allow me to contradict the statement made by him to the effect that the Bills of Lading per *City of Madras* were *only five or six* in number, and to state that there were upwards of one hundred Bills of Lading representing the general cargo brought by my ship.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE GRAHAME,
Commander ship *City of Madras*,

29th May 1867.

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To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—I cannot forebear taking notice of Captain Young's remarks on his examination before the committee sitting on the proposed Docks at Moody Bay, who wants a Regiment of Soldiers to keep sailors within a dock wall, with perhaps three or four outlets. It appears to me that the Captain has a very poor opinion of the common sense of the people at home and elsewhere, who have constructed docks, so that no turbulent sea-farers can interfere with the tranquility of the place. It also strikes me that the experienced Captain has got a very bad opinion of seamen in general—I, who have been on land and sea for a good number of years have never arrived at such a poor opinion of our sailors as this Captain.

I have been in and about docks containing thirty or forty vessels, aye and even a hundred and those not of the lightest tonnage, and the seamen belonging to those vessels have always conducted themselves in a manner to compare favourably with any party living on shore of equal standing. It is true that sailors in Bombay have a very bad name; and why? because they only touch *terra firma* once in five or six months, with say Rs. 10 in their pockets, which soon, I am sorry to say, makes them forget themselves, but this is no reason that they would do so every day; were their liberty on shore freely granted them after working ten hours daily. Captains at all events have got the remedy in their own hands, which they can always use when necessary.

N. P. Q.

Bombay, 29th May, 1867.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA'S" MUTINY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—I don't see why the *Times of India* should be left off too easily for the mutiny hoax. Its explanation is of the lamest. Because a nameless Collector was frightened by an anonymous letter which stated that a rising at a most unlikely place was *going* to take place, *therefore* the *Times of India's* correspondent, "a person of good practical judgment," telegraphs to say first that all the native troops at Meerut had mutinied on a particular day; second, that most of them had been captured; third, that order was completely restored before evening of the same day. This is what comes of having a good practical judgment!

The *Times of India* flatters itself that the alarm and mischief caused by its fool or a rogue of a correspondent at Agra could not have been much. Can it affect to be ignorant how easily the false report of a fictitious mutiny may give rise to bona fide projects of real mutiny? or may actually serve as the lighted match to ignite a prepared train, may be the one thing wanted to make a mutiny elsewhere possible and actual? Nor are the effects of the *Times of India's* hoax limited to this country? Half the Cabinets of Europe are no doubt at this moment believing it, and will, for the next month, affect to believe it. A pretty thing for Lord Stanley to come upon while he is trying to settle that Eastern question which seems to have been immediately resuscitated by the settlement of the Luxemburg question!

But the blameworthy party is really the telegraph. It is almost incredible that men calling themselves Government servants should forward such messages without previous reference to the authorities. A Governor of Bombay cannot telegraph to an old friend "How are your poor feet" without the lion of the Punjaub cutting his pay for sending public service messages on private business, while any loafer in a bazar may without check or restraint, use the same Government wires to send about lies which may set the whole peninsula in flames and half Europe in coalitions.

May 25. X.

COLONEL HAVELOCK'S CRITICISM OF LORD CLYDE.

(*From the Friend of India.*)

At length, after a silence of ten years, a military writer of some reputation and undoubted ability, has ventured to call in question the excellence of the military operations by which Lord Clyde, between 1857, carried us "through a doubtful crisis in our destiny." This criticism is advanced by Colonel Sir Henry Havelock with as much delicacy and deference to the military services of the late chief, as is compatible with an impartial endeavour to arrive at the truth, and in no captious spirit. There is no task more distasteful to a generous mind than to be compelled to pull down from its assigned niche some idol of the public love and reverence. We shrink from an operation as sacrilegious which lowers, by ever so little, the honourable position awarded to one who has toiled and bled in the endeavour to raise to the utmost the glory and prosperity of his native land. The sanctity of the mighty dead is with him. Unable to reply to our charges he must be content to point to the verdict of his contemporaries, pronounced when the public heart was still warm, and moved by gratitude for great services rendered to the state. If the position awarded in the national Walhalla, under the influence of those emotions, was unduly high, and unwarranted by strict justice, the fault at least was not his. But for precisely this reason, in the cause of truth, in justice to ourselves and the great names we revere, it behoves us to test thoroughly the judgment upon which posterity will be under the necessity of founding its future history. We cannot permit an untruth, the exaggerated opinion of the public pronounced under peculiar and exceptional circumstances, in ignorance of facts which occurred in a distant dependency, to remain uncorrected without becoming participators in the falsehood. We go even further, and believe with Cromwell, that the best and most faithful painter of true greatness is he who represents the foibles as well as the perfections of his subject. To this end Colonel Havelock has delineated the Indian campaigns of Lord Clyde, not indeed as his lordship's blindest supporters will admire, but very much, we apprehend, as these operations deserve to be recorded. The character which will not endure this severe process of criticism, in which warts and scars find their proper places and designations, is clearly not entitled to any very high consideration at the hands of the public, whatever its previous convictions on the subject may have been. But it is also quite possible that, though Lord Clyde may not issue from the ordeal a great general we shall find in him a brave and noble soldier, worthy of our love and admiration.

Assuming that the 350,000 soldiers and 1,000 guns of the Mahratta powers, marshalled against Lake in 1803-6, were as formidable as the 250,000 armed men, of whom possibly 100,000 were trained sepoys, opposed to us in 1857-59. Colonel Havelock asks how it happened that twice the time and five times the number of British and Native troops employed in 1803 were found necessary in the war that overtook us half a century later. Two causes are assigned; first, the slowness of movement and absence of inspiration upon the part of Lord Clyde; and secondly, the defective organization of our military system. We shall confine ourselves to the first consideration, reserving the latter for future notice. Colonel Havelock divides the re-conquest of India into two periods; that in which powerful resistance, necessarily greatest at the begining, had to be overcome by superior prowess on our side, just when we were weakest; and a stage of evasion requiring to be corrected and checkmated by superior speed and perseverance in pursuit. For the early half of the first epoch, that is from May to the end of September '57, Lord Clyde had no share in the struggle its entire brunt being borne by a few British regiments, supported for the most part by Sikh levies hurriedly raised in the Punjab to meet the emergency. Under the masterly guidance of Sir John Lawrence, a fragment of the British army quartered in India sufficed, in co-operation with our gallant Sikh auxiliarres, to raise the national honour and prestige to a point never surpassed, if maintained, in the long and weary war which succeeded the fall of Delhi. For natives rightly judged of the glory of our successes by the overwhelming disadvantages under which they were wrested from the enemy. From September to December 1857 there poured into India, at first in detachments, and later in large bodies, the magnificent army despatched from England to restore our supremacy in the East. Lord Clyde then found himself at the head of 70,000 effective British troops, in presence of a half beaten enemy. Nor, considering the very ample means at his disposal, the broken spirits of his opponents, dismayed by the fall of Delhi, and the appearance from the north of Greathead's and Seaton's columns in his Lordship's camp, did the reduction of Oude and Rohilcund appear difficult of execution. The question suggested to officers most conversant with oriental warfare was not whether the enemy could be crushed, but whether he would face the terrible force arrayed against him; in other words, whether the means might not actually defeat the end: and how that danger might be obviated. It was not at that period comprehended how pleasant a road of escape the Fabian tactics of Lord Clyde would open to the mutinous sepoy.

By the 6th December 1857 the garrison of Lucknow, including those who fought their way into the Residency under Outram and Havelock, had been relieved and placed in safety by a masterly movement. How much of the success of that brilliant *passage d'armes* belonged to the plan sketched by Outram, and carried to the relieving force by the daring of Cavanagh; and how much to original generalship on the part of the Commander-in-Chief, imports little. The consummate skill with which this delicate operation was carried to a successful issue belongs solely to Lord Clyde. After defeating, or rather driving away, the Gwalior Contingent from Cawnpore, upon his return from Lucknow Lord Clyde marched by easy stages to Futteghur, where much valuable time was lost in a standing camp, looking at Khan Bahadoor Khan's troops on the opposite bank of the Ganges. Not until the cold season of 1857-58 had been sacrificed, and a hot March sun began to beat upon the thin canvas tents of soldiers recently landed from England, was the campaign opened. Beyound the relief of Lucknow and dispersion of the rebels before Cawnpore, nothing deserving of notice had been accomplished between November 1857 and March 1858. In the early part of the latter month Lord Clyde after retracing his steps from Futteghur, found himself before Lucknow in command of an army and park of artillery sufficient to have eaten the city in the phraseology of his soldiers. Nevertheless nobody was eaten. Sitting down before the earthworks by which the city was covered to his front, Lord Clyde advanced with a cautiousness which the turning and enfilading of the enemy's entrenchments by Outram's force, thrown across the Goomtee, could not remove. His attack, which should have been delivered simultaneously with the turning of the enemys' flank, by which real resistence was rendered impracticable and success secured beyond the possibility of doubt, was delayed until the entrenchments were abandoned, and Lieutenant Butler of the 1st Bengal Fusiliers stood upon those outworks. The little opposition offered to Outram would have assured any soldier, less naturally suspicious and wary than Lord Clyde, that the enemy was already in retreat from his first line of defence. Mud walls plastered and tortured into every shape, fell into our possession, but the rebels by whom they had been occupied, were smoking their hookahs in safety some yards beyond the British outposts. Even now, holding part of the town, which was searched from front and flank by our artillery, the advance continued to halt. True, in course of time Lucknow fell, but Colonel Havelock tells us that "the capture of the palace of the Kaisurbabgh, which led to the final abandonment of Lucknow, was not as is now admitted by all accounts of the siege, effected in the exact execution of Lord Clyde's slower plan of steadfast advance by sad and successive lodgment. The sudden advance that carried it days, if not weeks, before it would otherwise have fallen into our hands, was due entirely to the accidental discovery, on the part of some troops of the fourth division, that the enemy were completely on the run, that a sharp pursuit might, as it did, enter the Kaisurbagh, simultaneously with them." Lucknow was captured; stuccoed palaces and gaudy Mahomedan mosques, buried in gardens, welcomed the captors, and the scene of action shifted itself from the town to the open fields. The foe had escaped; the war had entered upon a new and guerilla phase. "From the siege of Lucknow the rebels escaped in the end of March 1858, almost untouched, despite the large and efficient Cavalry we had in the field. The mass of rebels—at least 80,000 strong—poured out of Lucknow westward and northwestward; and effected this retreat with almost perfect impunity." What Lake, under similar circumstances, accomplished against Holkar in November 1803, Colonel Havelock elsewhere records, adding "in 1858 such pursuit was never mooted; or else it was thought too hazardous Lord Clyde's early experiences in war, and his later commands in more advanced age, savoured more of the irresistible but slow tramp of the splendid infantry, in the training of which is life—first as a regimental officer, then as a brigade and division commander—had been passed. He had come to look upon a battalion of British infantry as a sacred entity, whose preservation intact, and, above all, unhurried in movement, was a consideration of far higher importance in his mind than the attaining of any results, however brilliant, by means of rapid, undignified, and irregular action." Yet Lord Clyde had at his disposal 1,500 British, and nearly 3,600 excellent native cavalry, supported by a magnificent force of Horse Artillery

Nor were the evils attendant upon these tactics confined to the head of the army All military operations whatsoever, and wherever executed, will be found to partake of the colouring of the directing mind, for this is subordination to superior authority. The Lieutenants of Lord Clyde could only secure his approbation by rigidly enforcing a system their good sense may have condemned. His opinion was wholly unopposed: there was no one to venture to advise. "Nicholson, Neill, Havelock, who had each shown his correct appreciation of their peculiar enemy, had passed away. Outram was absent. There remained around Lord Clyde, either Indian officers of too junior a standing to have weight on such a question, or older soldiers of Crimean and European fields, whose experience tallied with his own." Such officers as Norman Stewart and Hodson were then too young to command the attention to which their services entitled them. The consequence was that our victories produced no results commensurate with the toil and loss of life at which they were purchased. Rohilcund was reduced and Bareilly captured, but after what fashion Colonel Havelock must narrate. "At the battle of Bareilly—the crowning action of the Rohilcund campaign—the city, indeed, fell into our hands, as it probably would have done, being almost wholly unfortified, if five thousand, instead of some twenty thousand, British troops had approached it. But what of the rebels themselves? Though placed, as it were, between two forces—for General Jones had been drawing near them from the north-west, and Lord Clyde from the south-east for several days—they escaped almost unscratched. Here, as at Lucknow, the same unsatisfactory result was due to the same causes—our slowness of movement, and our inability to see that the living masses of rebels, not cities, were the objects to be struck at, if we would produce decisive effects." Satisfied with occupying the earthworks and encampments where the rebels had last cooked their dinners, never seeking to overtake them save by orthodox marches, deeming sun-stroke a more honourable death for the British soldier than wounds received in open fight, the war resolved itself into an interminable walk, in which the rivals never or only accidentally met. The rebels being as much too weak to oppose us as Lord Clyde was too tortoise-footed to overtake them, the question of superior prowess ultimately resolved itself into one of wind and bottom. Which would first tire of marching? And yet the gallant exploits of Hodson to the north, and the more extended and brilliant successes of Sir Hugh Rose and his subalterns in Central India, refuted the notion of the impossibility of overtaking and chastising our adversaries. At the head of the 14th Dragoons, Lightfoot's Battery, and some native cavalry, Sir Napier surprised the remains of the Peswa's army, at Jowra Alipore, scattered them, and carried away twenty-five guns. Contrast this *coup de main* with the magnificently planned and abortively executed *fiasco* upon the Ramptee, as related by Colonel Havelock. when the Nana, 16,000 sepoys and artillery, slipped through Lord Clyde's unready fingers. What our army failed to accomplish in Oude and Rohilcund, was finally effected by the conciliatory policy of Government Secured, to some extent, against the consequences of their past misconduct, the sepoys threw down their arms and returned to their homes. Thus smouldered out the rebellion of 1857-59. "It is no exaggeration to say that the mutiny died out; it was never, in the strict military sense of the words, crushed out by the force, certainly not by the rapidity of movement, of our arms"

Educated in a sterm school, Lord Clyde allowed his training in European warfare to blind him overmuch to the lessons of Asiatic history, the story of the conquest of India by his countrymen and the experience of his youngest subalterns. Accustomed to encounter the serried ranks of France and Russia, he accorded an undue respect to the Oriental forces brought into the field against him. The wary bent of mind acquired in the Peninsular campaign, and confirmed before Sebastopol, mastered a judgment constitutionally cautious, and robbed him of the happy audacity to which Sir Hugh Rose was indebted for success. Lord Clyde failed signally to master the obvious principle upon which the war of 1857-59 was conducted by his adversaries, and in neglecting to adapt his tactics to the necessities of the position, he sacrificed all the advantages belonging to the vastly superior force at his command. But that failure was providentially rendered impossible. We deserved, upon every principle of war, to have been driven from India in 1859. It may be said, we believe with justice, that the comparative littleness of Asiatic warfare was below the grand and austere instincts of the Peninsular veteran. Years spent in India, upon many fields, had failed to lower the antique ruggedness of his nature to comprehend the quality of Asiatic courage. The fatal half-mile retreat from the field of Chillianwalla, by which the fruits of that battle were sacrificed, resulted solely from this overestimate of the Oriental soldier. Brigadier General Colin Campbell declined to be answerable for the safety of his division bivouacked in jungle, and Lord Gough injudiciously deferred to considerations which had been perfectly legitimate in presence of Soult, but were ridiculous when applied to Shere Singh. And the error of '49 was repeated throughout all 1857-59, in many forms and ways. Of the largest military capacity boasting every quality necessary to command success in the councils of European warfare, Lord Clyde nevertheless proved an anachronism and failure in the lesser fields of Indian conflict. Let it be asked, in return, how much the experience of the most eminent Indian soldiers would avail them in such battle fields as those of Solferino and Sadowa? Certain it is, looking at the facts of the Indian campaign under review, that a less able General than Lord Clyde would better have performed that service, whilst certainly no officer, however incompetent could have performed less with the overwhelming means placed at his disposal.

With the utmost admiration for the European reputation of the late Lord Clyde we have always been of opinion that the time must arrive when the lavish praise of the *Times'* correspondent, and the adulation of the Home Press, founded upon no higher authority than his Lordship's despatches, would ultimately find its proper level. After ten years, Colonel Havelock has justified the soundness of that conclusion.

THE BELIEF AND THE LIFE OF THE THIRTY MILLIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*From the Friend of India.*)

The oldest and wisest of us know but little of the life of the millions entrusted to the government of England. It has not yet been the good fortune of India to enjoy the advantage of seeing economists like Mr. Wilson, jurists like the author of *Ancient Law*, or even historians like Macaulay treat the subject of her people, her creeds and her indigenous or adopted civilisation in the same way as scholars have dealt with Greece and Rome amid far greater difficulties. Classicists waste years of learning in deciding what was the exact nature of an agrarian law, the form of a Greek cloak, the population of Rome, the shape of a trireme, the rights of an Italian municipality, or the origin of the worship of a pagan deity. But in India, before our eyes and subject to our influence, millions are living and dressing and behaving and hoping very much as those of the ancient world did, and the English are producing social conditions and laws not unlike those which the Northern nations struck out of Roman civilisation in mediæval Europe. But so busy are foreigners in India, so changeable is the *personnel* of their administration, that not even the rudiments of such enquiries have yet been collected. Nine-tenths of the English who visit India, judge of its natives from the Presidency cities, which are of European origin. The other tent see them more in the court than in the market, under unfavourable conditions in public rather than amid the simplicity of their homes. On the other hand caste and the purdah, centuries of servility and untruth, seal up the millions as if in one vast prison house.

In those parts of the census which describe the creed and occupations of the thirty millions of the North-Western Provinces, we have the nearest approach to the reliable information which must precede such a knowledge of the people that has yet been made. From some want of uniformity in the returns which will, we trust, be corrected in the next census, every detail stating the number who belong to each branch of each caste or follow each trade cannot be relied on. But the total results are accurate. Again, except in the case of Government servants, the police and the army, the trade followed by the head of a house has been entered as that of all the dwellers in the house, so that we have the population depending on each trade for sustenance. We may first of all look at the creeds:—

Christians (Native?)	14,126	Pathans	515,526
Budhist Chinese	37	Syuds	170,248
Do. Thibetan	67	Moguls	41,748
Parsee	66	Total	4,105,206
Sikh	1,425	HINDOOS.	
Jain	49,983	Brahmins	3,451,692
Other religious sects	195,977	Kshatryas	2,827,768
MAHOMEDANS.		Vaisyas	1,091,250
Not classified	2,297,576	Soodras	18,304,309
Sheikhs	1,140,208	Total	25,674,319

The few Chinese are chiefly employed in tea plantations. The Parsees are entirely confined to Ajmere. There, too, are nearly half the Jains, the rest being chiefly at Mozuffernuggur and Lullutpore. The Sikhs do not include those in the army. The other sects may be described as the religious orders of Gosains, Sunyassees, Faqueers and Jogees. The fact that only half the Mussulmans are classified and that every rascal dubs himself Sheikh renders the return of little value. Nor can we attach any importance to the return of Christians. Strange to say Mr. Plowden, in his otherwise exhaustive analysis, passes by Christians and Europeans generally without explanation. There are surely many more *Native* Christians in the North-West than 14.126, and we are not told if the 27,761 Europeans and 5,069 Eurasians include the army, save that the last number "seems to be too low."

The value of these figures is confined to the Hindoos, of whom we are assured that the numbers of the four great primary castes, as given above, are correct. These four are subdivided into no less than 560 castes. Of 25½ millions of Hindoos in the North West 3½ are Brahmins, less than three represent the great warrior caste, only one embraces the mercantile caste and the great mass or nearly 18½ millions are the base clay feet of the structure of society, who exist but for others. Evidently the Brahmins have flourished, and still flourish, at the expense of the Kshatryas who conquered Hindostan. We should have expected the Vaisyas to be more numerous, but the Brahmins have largely resorted to trade, while the Soodras, availing themselves of our education, are fast pushing out their caste superiors. One-third of the Vaisyas are returned as Bunneahs and only 13,691 as Mahajuns or money lenders, a word which means "great man" as Seth or Shrishti means pre-eminent or president, according to Baboo Silva Persad. First in the list of the Soodrass come the Chumars, 3½ millions strong; then the Aheers, or cowherds, nearly 2½ millions. The Kayasths who in Bengal have almost monopolised the schools and public offices, and seem to do so in the North West, are 351,463 strong. The Kach'hees, 1½ millions strong, are the great cultivators. The indigenous tribes of Mairs, Coles, Gonds, and Doms, stand at about 50,000 each. The Bhurs are a quarter of a million in number and the predatory tribes of Kunyurs, Pasees, vary from fifteen to two hundred and seventy thousand each. When education pierces the Soodra stratum, what an upheaval there will be among these eighteen and a half millions or rather among the hundred and thirty millions who are the Soodras of all India. And what an idea these figures give us of the widespread curse of caste which has kept down these millions, generation after generation, for three thousand years, to the tilling of the soil and the lowest pursuits, and has denied them a knowledge of anything higher than the vile oral teaching of the Brahmins.

Mr. Plowden divides the occupations of the people according to the system followed by Dr. Farr in the English census of 1861. In the first or "professional" class, 93,904 are Government servants, 20,454 are soldiers, and 313,888 belong to the learned professions. Of the last 176,701 are priests, 40,344 pundits, 11,828 doctors or bleeders, 18,497 druggists, 5,312 schoolmasters, 509 actors, 1,070 conjurors, 140 picture painters, 17,458 surgeons, 11,320 players on drums and other instruments, 8,065 dancing girls, 334 dancing boys, 165 rope dancers, 6,372 bards and 3,733 acrobats. A motely crew devoted to "literature, science and art." In the second class, "domestic," are 2,345,309, of whom 1,413,987 are servants, 154,621 water-carriers, 343,893 barbers, 207,568 washermen, 206,413 sweepers, and 26,405 inn-keepers. In the third class, "commercial," we have 1,392,065 of whom 954,732 buy and sell, and 437,333 are carriers. The 4th class, "agricultural," contains the great majority or 17,656,006 of whom 138,559 are engaged about animals. The "industrial" class embraces 3,868,822 of whom a million and a half have to do with textile fabrics and dressweavers chiefly, about a million with food and drink, and about the third of a million with the arts and mechanics; no less than 733,038 deal in metals, 374,826 in vegetable substances and 49,876 in animal substances. Only 787 booksellers are returned, but pedlars are the great distributors of idol and obscene literature. So many as 135,515 gold and silversmiths go far to account for the disappearance of the silver we import. The 6th and last class, "indefinite and non-productive," is 4,369,019 strong including labourers, 3,824,956 persons of rank and property 4,080, and persons supported by the community, 540,013. The last half million is so curious that we give the details.—

Beggars	479,015	Makers of Castemarks	51
Prostitutes	26,806	Wrestlers	2
Eunuchs	2,251	Charmers	4
Pimps	521	Sturdy beggars	35
Mourners	29	Professional Thieves	23
Alms-takers	111	Informer	1
Pedigree-makers	28	Hangmen	133
Flatterers for gain	226	Fortune-tellers	3
Vagabond	1	Jesters	851
Horse-painters	16	Astrologers	1,123
Budmashes	974	Mimics	259
Grave diggers	97	Divers	112
Ear-piercers	18	Miscellaneous	22,534

What adds to the interest of this list is that these are the occupations as returned by the people themselves. The sturdy beggar must have been proud of his profession, the prostitute indifferent to her calling, and the pimp and the informer hardened to their disgrace. Caste and hereditary pursuits put each in his place and keep him there century after century, till even the most abandoned calling in our eyes is a matter of course to its victims. Astrologers, mimics, jesters and flatterers for gain, chiefly in Agra, tell of a time when the Moghul Court was in its glory.

On the whole we may trust these general results, that two-thirds of the population, or 17,517,447 proprietors or tillers of the land and 3,824,956 labourers, are agricultural. Only an eighth, or 3,868,822, follow industrial pursuits. A thirteenth or 2,345,309 are "domestic" and but 1,392,065 "commercial." As civilisation progresses these numbers must be nearly reversed, until the industrial and commercial elements at least as much outnumber the agricultural as the opposite is now the case. This will come with the progress of education, decay of caste, increase of capital, aggregation of holdings in single hands instead of communities and improved agricultural methods. To our mind the lesson of these figures is that the eighteen and a half millions of Soodras have been too long neglected by the State. Once teach them and India will become revolutionised.

THE CASE OF E. BRITTAIN.

(*From Our Paper, May 24.*)

LATE AN EMPLOYE IN THE KURRACHEE FIRM OF MESSRS. VOLKART BROTHERS.

This unfortunate young man to whose case we alluded in our last was brought up before Mr. Gibbons, the Deputy Magistrate, charged with abstracting a gold watch and chain and some jewelry, all valued at about 5,000 Rs. from the Office of Messrs. Volkart Brothers. Mr. Charles McIver, Assistant Superintendent of Police; Mr. Saee Ellapa, Foujdar; Mr. A. E. Denso, resident partner of the firm of Messrs. Volkart Brothers; Mr. H. Dixon Storekeeper, and Mr. Ootumram Khoopchund, Broker of the Firm, were each examined, and the following facts elicited. That on the 16th instant on certain information received by them Mr. McIver and the Foujdar with a number of peons proceeded to the Bungalow in which the prisoner resided: on arrival Mr. McIver asked the prisoner to shew him the trinkets he had worn the day before. The prisoner replied "by all means" and produced a locket and chain, the former corresponding with the description given of it by Mr. Denso, save in size Mr. McIver asked the prisoner if he had not also worn the day previous a gold elephant with the locket. This he denied. Mr. McIver then asked him whether he had any objections to his shewing the locket and chain to Mr. Denso. On the prisoner replying "none whatever," Mr. McIver called the Foujdar in, and himself proceeded to Colonel Marston's to see Mr. Denso who recognized the property as his. Mr. McIver then returned to prisoner's residence with Mr. Denso and his clerks Messrs. Dixon and Pouchont. On their arrival, prisoner denied the property was Mr. Denso's saying he had had it in his possession for the past 3 years. Mr. McIver and the Foujdar then searched prisoner's private room, but finding nothing there, commenced searching the whole Bungalow, and discovered the watch and chain in the trellis work of a window in the closet. The ear-rings too were discovered there. The other jewelry prisoner handed over from off his person. The prisoner offered no opposition in the course of the search. Mr. Denso in his evidence stated that the whole of the articles were worth about Rs. 5,000 and that *he had never up to the date of the discovery by the Police*, had any reason whatever to doubt the honesty of the prisoner.

Mr. H. Dixon—the informer—deposed to the following effect on cross-examination by Mr. Eugene Leggett, the prisoner's counsel:—"I have been a *very intimate friend* of Mr. Brittain's and have been in the habit of accompanying him to different places. I remember Mr. Denso missing the watch on the 15th April. On the 15th inst. I and Mr. Pouchont were near the stairs of Messrs. Volkart Brothers' Office, and when the prisoner stooped I observed something drop from his waistcoat which was quite open, and the elephant ornament and locket hung out. I told Mr. Pouchont to look, and he saw an elephant ornament. I have frequently seen a locket in Mr. Denso's possession. I did not report the matter to my master, Mr. Denso, because *I could not believe* the property was his; but I thought it advisable to communicate what I noticed, to Mr. McIver, the Assistant Superintendent of Police. I have entered into speculations with the prisoner. My pay is Rs. 100 per month.

Mr. Ootumram Khoopchund identified the whole of the articles produced before the Court as belonging to Mr. Denso.

The prisoner reserved his defence, and as he waived his claim to be tried as a British-born subject, on the ground that it would entail considerable trouble and inconvenience to the witnesses were the case to proceed to the High Court of Bombay, the Magistrate committed him to be tried at the Kurrachee criminal sessions. An application was made by Prisoner's counsel for his trial at a special sitting, which having been refused by the presiding judge an appeal was at once made to the Judicial Commissioner who overruled the decision. The case is therefore likely to be tried immediately Mr. Mcpherson gets through the calendar now engaging his attention.

BURMAH.

(*From a Correspondent of the Friend of India.*)

MANDELAY, *April* 17.

For the last few days the King has had a telegraph from the Foundry to the Palace at work. It is amusing to see the men at work at it. It can never be worked in the Burmese language. The King cannot be aware how he became the possessor of these instruments, or he would return them at once through the British Agent. There has been much bickering against this officer by a clique, a portion of which still remains here and portions have fled the country. Captain Sladen, before he was appointed to his present post, was a well-tried officer and the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah could not have selected a better officer as the representative of British interests. Captain Sladen has of late had several private and long interviews with the King, and I feel confident that he has well advised His Majesty how to act. I only wish that the King had more advisers like Captain Sladen.

Mr. Lewis proceeds in a few days to survey the line for a telegraph, and I hear the British Government will join the Upper Burmah line at the "boundary line." After the line is in working order he will have the chief superintendence and on his return the King has promised to allow him to start a newspaper, but unfortunately it will be in Burmese. A newspaper in any other language in Upper Burmah would not pay. We have not been able to learn where the Mingon Mintha or his uncle are located. I noticed in one of your late issues "because the King will not pay his debts the merchants of Rangoon decline investing their capital in Upper Burmah." Rather startling this announcement. Mr. d' Avera has been settled with, and I believe the King has only one creditor. But there have been, I hear, some very good objections raised as to the correctness and legality of his demands. With the commencement of the new year the Frontier duties will be reduced to five per cent. (export and import) and His Majesty will retain only the following monopolies—rubies, earth oil, minerals, and timber. The postal arrangements between this and Rangoon are in the hands of a Goanese who can neither read nor write and gets one of his sons to do the work. It generally falls to the lot of the younger one. On arrival of a steamer or dak, if there are letters to your address you are sure to get—"My dear * * I have much pleasure in sending you (so many) letters and (so many) newspapers. Kindly give the bearer whatever you like." If you have no small change of course you can give nothing less than a rupee, otherwise you will not get any more letters of papers sent to you. This is an indirect way of squeezing to keep up a servant without direct pay. Captain Sladen was offered the management of the dak boats which he politely declined.

The King's Physician, Dr. Marfels has received Rs. 100 for about two years—and about Rs. 2,000 for two years previous—which latter amount has all been laid out in medicine. I am afraid, a *Physician in ordinary* to the King of Burmah is not a very lucrative post. But this is Dr. Marfels' own fault. When he first arrived, he was strongly recommended by all his friends to have some definite sum named for his services. However, he would be magnanimous, and he scouted all idea of a Physician receiving pay! The King has not sent an embassy to France to negociate a Treaty. Three young men have certainly left for Paris for the purpose of purchasing some machinery only, and of one the Ministers wrote a letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs to assist these young men.

ON THE DEFENCE OF INDIA.

BY LIEUT-COL. A. FRASER, R.E., C.B.

(*From Fraser's Magazine for May.*)

India may, I believe, be held by an army of 40,000 Europeans, more effectively than it is now by a force of 70,000. This seems rather a startling problem, but I think it is capable of solution.

The following points seem to be admitted on all hands:

(1.) That the casualty rate in India is more than double, perhaps more than treble, that in England.

(2.) That frequent relief is necessary; and that the difficulty of that relief, great as it is at present, increases yearly.

(3.) That Europeans enjoy better health in the hills than in the plains of India.

(4.) That we can only hold India with the sea as our base, and while we are masters of the sea.

(5.) That had the mutiny taken place during the Crimean war, our position in India would have been more doubtful than it was; and that should another outbreak—not at all impossible with our still enormous native army—occur during a European war, it would still become very precarious.

No one seems to have grappled with the subject of the strategic disposition of our troops, taken as a whole, with a view to the least expense to India, and to the least strain upon Great Britain, consistently with efficiency; and if I do so, it is merely in the hope that I may turn the attention of abler heads than my own to such an important subject, especially at a time when the great Indian railway system initiated by Lord Dalhousie is approaching completion, and vast sums are about to be expended in giving barrack accommodation on a grand scale to so large a force of Europeans.

I believe it is also contemplated to fortify railway stations. Now, I have no objection to place an important terminus under the guns of a fort; but in India the railway station cannot be made to answer both a military and a civil object. It is not too much to affirm that a sentry cannot say, with any effect, 'Who comes there?' to a locomotive; and unless a sentry can give effect to such words, the place he pretends to guard is worse than useless; for it becomes, in a military point of view, a weakness. So of all other arrangements for fortresses, forts, or places of refuge, which are not entirely under military control, and absolutely occupied and guarded by a military force.

At the same time, had there been, during the mutiny, any fortified positions properly disposed as I now propose to place them, many of the tragedies which were then enacted—that of Cawnpoor among the number—could hardly have taken place, except through the grossest carelessness of the first duties of soldiers. No doubt, had there been such points, they could have been safely held till reinforcements came up.

These general remarks bring me to the points which I propose to discuss in considering the subject of this memorandum. They are as follows:—

We require absolute safety for the debarkation of troops at certain points of our general base—The sea; and these points I take to be—

1. Rangoon
2. Calcutta
3. Madras
4. Bombay
5. Kurrachee

Of which, strategically speaking, Nos. 2 and 4 are the most important.

We require continuous and absolutely safe means of communication from these points to the extreme points of probable operations. To have *safe* communication, we must have metalled roads alongside, or going in the same direction as the railways.

We require certain fortified positions so disposed that they should act in two ways: 1st. As points d'appui for the forces hereafter mentioned upon, and from which those forces may act, 2nd. As great centres of refuge for the non-military class. These fortified positions should be generally at or near to the great termini or junctions of the railways, and probably overawing great and neighbouring cities. Where should we have been during the mutiny had we not had Fort William to cover the disembarkation of our troops at Calcutta; or if, without such a fort, the then weak regiment (the 53rd, I think) had been cantoned in the manner usual in the rest of India, in the neighbourhood of the four native regiments at Barrackpore? There must be much greater chance of success for a conspiracy to destroy such a regiment so cantoned, than for one to take a fort properly guarded.

We require to have minor forts, or fortified barracks, between the points mentioned above, to protect communication and to form minor centres of refuge.

We require to plant generally on the hills, comparatively concentrated movable columns (of Europeans only), ready in all respects, and with all arms, to move immediately on what I have called the points d'appui, these forming the immediate bases of operations for any particular column.

Admitting that there must be always some native troops, at all events at the frontiers, we should reduce the native army to the lowest limit, and substitute a police without fire-arms; while those native corps which remain should be placed where they could do us the least harm.

Bombay is only a month from England: Kurrachee, Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon, but six weeks. Suppose that 10,000 men of all arms are necessary for a relief annually to the 40,000 men forming the permanent force of India. Let this force (of 10,000) from India's reserve, made available simply by stopping, in case of necessity, the home-going regiments. Let India pay for this extra force of 10,000 men, forming a portion of the standing army of Great Britain, on the condition of its being available in case of need, and of England's reorganising (if necessary) the regiments returned home. In ordinary times the reserve would be the relief; and in cases of need might be directed to the point of the base nearest the threatened point. The movable columns would be in themselves sufficient for the ordinary duties of the country, and able to nip in the bud any minor rising; while an almost immediate reserve can be formed (with a transport service such as is now about to be organised) of 10,000 men. In case, again, of any great emergency or interruption of our Suez line of communication, our fortified positions would enable us to wait, with our people in safety, till we can strike a blow effectively.

Sir Charles Napier was loud in his condemnation of our straggling cantonments and heavy baggage trains; and I think that everybody can understand that both these points must be lamentable to sources of weakness. But the mischief of the cantonment system is much enhanced by their having been generally planted, without any protection, near large cities; so that it is impossible to make any military movement without leaving a point of great weakness and danger behind.

I now apply these views; and, according to my light, attempt to point out the means whereby we may reduce our army as I have thought it may be reduced. I shall be forgiven if I deal loosely with Bombay and Madras (the countries about which I do not personally know), and make my suggestions from a not very perfect map. Perhaps as I have been a comrade with the Bombay and Madras armies in some successful campaigns, their officers will help me out of any errors into which I may happen to fall. I will begin, as the most eastward, with British Burma.

Fortyfy Rangoon, *i.e.*, let a proper fortification be placed there, clear of the town and of all obstructions to a free play of its guns, with accommodation for 2,000 men of all arms. Let this force detach a quarter (or 500 men) to fortified barracks at Tongoo, and a quarter (or 500 men) to a similar position at Thyetmyo. As there are no roads to speak of in British Burma, keep the communication open by a small-draft gunboat, with a turret and heavyish gun and rifles. Rangoon would form the point d'appui and great centre of refuge, while the forts at Thyetmyo and Tongoo would be the minor forts and centres of refuge for British Burma. Tongoo should be very strong on account of the extreme difficulty of communication with it.

Next, as to Calcutta. Fort William though perhaps too large, is a sufficient fort (if kept in repair, which has not always been the case) to secure the absolutely safe disembarkation of troops. No encroachments should, however, be allowed on the plain in front of it. Place 2,000 men here; and detach 500 men to fortified barracks at the head of the Eastern Bengal Railway at Kooshtea, or at Rajmehal on the E. I. Railway; and 500 men to fortified barracks at or near to Patna.

Let the fort at Allahabad be formed into one capable of accommodating 2,000 men, affording protection to the terminus of the railway and road from Bombay, and detach 500 men to fortified barracks at Cawnpoor, and similarly 500 men to Jubbulpore.

Then make a fort in the neighbourhood of Delhi, answering similar conditions; with similar detachments at Agra and Umballah.

Do the same at Lahore, at Mooltan, and say Phillom, or Jhelum, if a fort at Umballah can be dispensed with, * or at the place where the railway will cross the Sutlej, covering the bridge, with detachments of 500 men each.

Let there be a fortress at Peshawur for 2,000 men, detaching, perhaps, to Attock, 500 men.

Thus, supposing the Grand Trunk road complete to Peshawur, we have an absolutely certain communication from Calcutta to Peshawur, protected at, for India, sufficiently close intervals. Thus:—

Great Centres of Refuge and Points d'Aphui.—Fort William; Allahabad; Delhi; Lahore; and Peshawur.

Minor Centres and Protecting Forts.—Kooshtea (or Rajmehal); Patna; Jubbulpoor; Cawnpoor; Agra; Umballah; Mooltan; Phillom; and Attock.

The first set of forts, without being costly like Fort William, should have masonry accommodation for troops, stores, provisions, and magazines, with masonry revetments. The second set might be also masonry, except as regards revetments. In each set there should be additional accommodation for the reception (temporarily) of a relief, or of outside refugees. It will be observed that I obtain this extra accommodation in the larger forts (which would be modified according to circumstances) by the detachment generally of half the garrison. It must be understood that should it ever happen that these forts have to be defended, it will equally happen that the neighbouring European, or half-European, population would have to be protected; and as almost all Europeans in India are capable of using firearms with effect, they would form the necessary addition for the perfect defence of the fort. At the same time it would be highly desirable that, in all cases of proposals to form volunteer forces, they should be encouraged to be *artillery*, so that these trained bands would form a body for working the guns, while those untrained could line the parapets with rifles, and both probably allow the greater part of the regular garrison to take the field. I would suggest, however, that the accommodation necessary in all the forts should be obtained rather in *height* of buildings than in *surface*, thus securing the space required without an undesirable length of parapet to be defended. This arrangement, though offensive to the ideas of an engineer who builds on the European pattern, will not be so to those who know that the pluck (if I may so call it) of the natives is not sufficient to make an attempt upon what is known to be strong enough to resist a rush. Neither is it in the nature of the natives, nor have they the means to attempt it; nor is it necessary that the forts should be strong enough to resist a long siege with heavy guns. The movable columns are intended to prevent any massing of native inimical forces, while the forts are intended to form positions of support, or to enable, if necessary, the movable columns (resting on strong bases) to await reinforcements before striking the blow required. Looking at the past history of the last twenty years, I can point to two occasions, irrespective of the mutiny, on which we nearly lost India. The first was during the Sutlej campaign of 1845-6. See how the troops were hurried up without proper commissariat arrangements; winning, as it was said, after the doubtful battle of Moodkee, the battle of Ferozshah by an accident. If we had lost it, where should we have been, with no place to retire upon to collect our scattered forces. How different would it have been with the small fort at Umballah, and the point d'appui at Delhi, with all necessary means of recruiting at least the material of our army. How much more easy would it have been to have, perhaps, finish the Sutlej campaign at Moodkee, had our forces been prepared, as I now propose they should be. Again, in 1848-9, came Chillianwallah. After that doubtful and bloody battle, how easily the Sikhs slipped through our fingers. They were probably in full march upon Lahore; and would possibly have reached it, had it not fortunately happened that General Whish's force, having settled matters with Mootraj not a day too soon, was able by forced marches of twenty miles a day for eleven days with siege guns, to bring up Shere Singh's troops at the Chenab, and join in the decisive battle of Goojerat. What would have been the effect of Shere Singh's appearance at Lahore with fifty or sixty thousand men? The answer to me is obvious.

What, again, would have been the effect during the mutiny had England, in consequence of a European war, not been able to make the strenuous exertions she did in our favour? With the army disposed as I propose, it would hardly have been possible to have been placed in the position we were; or if we had been, we should have had the means of holding out, or have been able to retreat upon another fortified position without leaving such monuments of our strategic incapacity as the memorial well at Cawnpore. It is true we have not now the same enemies as the Sikhs: but we have fierce foes on the north-west frontier; and a lost battle would affect the whole country, and perhaps again turn against us the wavering faith of our still numerous native army. At least, let us take to heart the lessons of experience, dearly bought as they have been; and the lessons show to my mind that India, if skilfully arranged in a military point of view, might be made safer than it now is with even half the number of troops.

I will now turn to Madras; and starting with Fort St. George as sufficient to cover the disembarkation of troops, place there 2,000 men; detaching 500 men to fortified barracks at Bangalore, and another detachment of similar strength to the junction of the Bellany branch with the main line to Bombay.

At Bombay itself I should have a fortress for 2,000 men; detaching 500 men to fortified barracks at the junction of the road or rail to Hyderabad (at Sholapore or Ferozabad), and 500 men above the Thull Ghat.

Another fortress of 2,000 men at the junction of the Nagpore branch with the line to Jubbulpore, detaching 500 men (if necessary) to Nagpore, and 500 men (if necessary) to Indore, in each case in fortified barracks.

Then, in Scinde, I should have 2,000 men fortified at Kurrachee, with detachments at Hyderabad and Sukkur.

Thus the arrangements I have sketched above seem generally to meet the conditions I laid down for

1. Safe debarkation of troops.
2. Safe means of communication.
3. Fortified centres.
4. Minor intermediate forts.

Now for the movable columns which I propose:

Place at or about Darjeeling a force of 3,000 men of all arms with, for British Burma, its point d'appui at Rangoon; and for Bengal Proper, its base extending from Fort William to Allahabad. The force might act on this base either in a northerly or southerly direction.

Mass a force of 2,000 men at Lucknow in open cantonments (but officers in barracks), with its base of operations extending from Allahabad to Delhi.

Mass 2,000 men at Kossoulu and Dugshai, with the base of this force from Delhi to Lahore.

Mass a force of 5,000 men in the hills north of Lahore, with its base from that place to Peshawur.

Mass 3,000 men at the Neilgherries, to act within this presidency; or in conjunction with Bombay, on the Nizam, or to the north.

Mass 4,000 men in healthy situations in the Bombay Presidency giving a relief of 1,000 men to Aden; or have separate columns probably at Poona and Belgaum, of 2,000 men each, but concentrated as much as possible, and not in the neighbourhood of cities. These would act as required in conjunction with Madras towards Hyderabad or Indore, Ajmere, &c., or would reinforce Kurrachee and act up the Indus towards Mooltan and Peshawur.

Thus we have forces really holding the country, protecting our communications, and ready to move on any given point properly supported as follows:—

British Burma	2,000 men
Bengal	10,000 "
Madras	2,000 "
Bombay	4,000 "
Scinde	2,000 "
Total	20,000 "

And *movable columns*, as repressive forces:

Bengal and British Burma	3,000 men
Oude	2,000 "
North-Western Provinces	2,000 "
Punjaub	5,000 "
Madras	3,000 "
Bombay, Scinde, and Aden	5,000 "
Total	20,000
Grand Total	40,000

The composition of this force of 40,000 men would be:

Forty regiments European Infantry, at 800	32,000 men.
Artillery and Engineers	8,000 "
Total	40,000 "

With these arrangements, I humbly think that it would be easier to bring a properly equipped force of from 15,000 to 18,000 men (Europeans), if it were necessary, to any given point in India with proper bases of operations, and consequently leaving no weak places in our rear, than it has ever hitherto been to bring half the number into the field, or than it is now with a much larger force of men. We should never risk all our chances in a single battle; and if any reverse took place, we should have a series of places to retire upon where we might pick up our strength, while fresh blood was being poured into the country by the communications which we have made safe; and in going to the field we should be conscious that all those dear to us, and left behind, were at least as safe as possible.

I will now turn and consider—1st. The reduction of the native armies; 2nd. Their location.

I should say preliminarily, that although I do not think that the soldiers of the Madras army are physically the best soldiers, yet I do think that past experience shows us they have invariably been faithful; while their discipline—and I have served with all three armies in the field—has always been in that high condition for which I think we ought to be grateful to the Madras officers. All their departments also are, or have been, thoroughly organised. But, admitting that our main strength must be to the north of India, Madras is of little strategic value to the *general* safety of the country. All our supports for the north-west, or central India, would have to start from our main base at Calcutta or Bombay, and chiefly from the latter, as being the nearer point. Bombay and Bengal, therefore, should be as free as possible from native troops; while we can hold a fund open upon which to draw in case of necessity in the Madras Presidency. I have with this view limited the number of European troops in Madras to 5,000, while I have given Bombay 9,000. I would also here enunciate the principles upon which reduction should proceed, and a proper location be arrived at.

The reduction should take place gradually, so that a large body of idle but trained men should not be thrown on the country at once. Reduce, say, 100 men annually in every regiment, till the standard I shall presently advert to is reached.

Take of the men so reduced as many as may be required for the police, or as may be willing to serve in it.

As the army is reduced, so raise what may be considered necessary for police.

Allow only one native officer to each company.

Let no artillery be in the hands of natives. There should be no native sappers, or miners, or rifles.

Keep, as far as possible, native regiments away from the main lines of communication between the several points d'appui, and on the opposite side generally of the rivers along which such main lines run.

Mass them together only when required to accompany a movable column of Europeans to the field; at other times, keep only one regiment in an open cantonment; and if more than one be together, canton them under the guns of a fort.

Keep all spare ammunition in the forts.

Native officers and men should live in barracks, all of a temporary character, with no defences of any kind around them.

All recruits should be enlisted for general service; and care must be taken that in each regiment where caste prevails no predominance be allowed to any particular caste; and that Mussulmans and Hindoos (taking all the Hindoo castes together) about balance each other.

No native sentries or guards should be in any fort during the night.

I now proceed to give illustrations of my plan.

Beginning, as before, with British Burma—I believe the Chief Commissioner could dispense with all the native troops in his province, except one regiment for Moulmein, detaching two companies to Shwaygzeen; provided he be allowed the gunboat mentioned for the Irrawaddy.

I put two companies at Shwaygzeen, because, as I said before, the communication with Tongoo

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* I think perhaps Umballah might be done away with and a minor fort placed at Jhelum, or the garrison of the Lahore fort increased to 1,500 men.

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is so difficult that there should be an intermediate point between it and Rangoon. This arrangement is only apparently against the principle enunciated above, as these natives of India would be foreigners in Burma.

Fort William is so large that natives are necessary to take the ordinary guards. Let there be a regiment at Allipore, another at Barrackpore, to perform these, and the other duties at the capital. Inmalpore, Dinagepore, Dacca, might each have a regiment; so also Cuttack, Sumbulpore, and Dorumbah. Then go on to Oude, and canton on the north side of the Ganges, at a greater distance from it than Lucknow is from Cawnpore, four native regiments of infantry and two of irregular cavalry. Then two regiments in the Delhi district and two of irregular cavalry. Put four regiments of infantry and two of irregular cavalry south and west of the Jumna, dispose between Bandah and Googam or Sinsa in the intermediate stations. Then one regiment at Ferozepore, one at Hoshierpore, and one at Noorpoor. The fort at Ferozepore, as well as all other forts not occupied by Europeans, should be destroyed.

Then distribute twelve regiments of native infantry and four regiments of irregular cavalry in the Punjaub, in the triangle formed by the Grand Trunk road to the north and the Ranee and Indus on the other sides, but all clear of the communication between Lahore and Peshawur on the one hand, and Lahore and Mooltan on the other.

Mass four regiments of infantry and two of cavalry near to the fort at Peshawur; so that, for the Bengal Presidency, we have a total nominal strength of 34,200 men.

Madras has to supply British Burmah and the Straits with troops, for which she would require say eight regiments. She might, nominally, keep up her present strength in natives, or say a nominal strength of 40,000 men.

Bombay should be as clear of native troops as possible. She has to supply Aden with, I suppose, four regiments of infantry; give her six for this duty and the duties of Bombay itself; six for Scinde, including two regiments of irregular cavalry; six for the north-east of Bombay, and six for the east and south-east, or say a total of both arms, infantry and cavalry, of 20,000 men, nominal strength. I doubt if she would require so much.

We thus arrive at a total nominal strength of natives for India as follows:—

Bengal, say	35,000	men
Madras „	40,000	„
Bombay „	20,000	„
Grand Total	95,000	„

Gradually get rid of all levies, and all locals; and rigorously adhere to a regular army of a nominal strength of, say 100,000 men. Then go further, when the country has been regularly laid out as I propose, and the police organised; and reduce all regular regiments south and east of the Sutlej to one half their nominal strength, by ceasing to recruit. Keep up the *cadre* of each regiment as regards officers—in fact keep up the *cadre* of each company. Let the passing in the course of relief to the southward of the Sutlej be, for a Bengal regiment, the time for ceasing to recruit; let the passing to the northward be the time for beginning to bring the regiment up again to its full strength—so long at least, as the frontier is uneasy. In Madras, cease to recruit at once, till every regiment not on foreign service is down to half its nominal strength. Let the fact of a regiment returning from foreign service constitute the time for ceasing to recruit; while during the previous year the next regiment on roster will have been brought to its full strength. Treat the Bombay army in the same way, Sind and Aden being considered foreign service for Bombay, as British Burma and the Straits settlements are for Madras. Work the native army in this way, expansively (as in the case of a steam-engine), and and we shall save fuel (money) for the time of need.

It is admitted, I believe, that there should be no native artillery; it is equally necessary, under my system, that there should be no native sappers and miners. Each movable column should have a proportionate detail of Royal Engineers, with three or four officers to each company. These would easily expand in India into a sufficient body of men for any special service, by attaching natives (bildars) to them. All engineer officers should be gradually withdrawn from the Public Works Department, and allowed only to do their own military duty, of which there be plenty. Civil engineers should be employed on public works other than those of a purely military character.

The retention of all the European officers and native officers, and most of the non-commissioned officers, with only half the number (of full strength) of private soldiers, impairs no organisation, nor does it deprive of the means of existence those whose services and devotion India has had the opportunity of appreciating. It compromises, moreover, no future, and secures the interests of all. The reduction hereafter of the *cadres* of the regiments, if necessary, will be a matter of future arrangement when time has shown that it can be done with safety to the State, and without disadvantage to its servants.

I have now a few words to say regarding the 'relief' or 'reserve' in England, and its transport. It is probably high time that some measures should be taken to relieve the strain upon England; and this measure would mutually benefit the two countries.

A regiment should be relieved every five years this would give the men (looking to the proportion I have given of troops in the plains to those on the hills) nearly half their tour of duty in India in a healthy climate. This would have a great effect in doing away with the distaste that seems to be felt to the present inevitable tour of Indian duty, while, by the large reduction in the numbers of the troops, the tour itself becomes less frequent.

Every officer, under whatever conditions of service, should be allowed a turn at home every five years, for one year, if he desires it; with a free passage out and home; so that all may be on the same footing, and no other leave (except sick leave) should be allowed beyond three months in India. This would also go a great way towards satisfying the officers of the old Company's service, who, whether rightly or wrongly, both feel and say they have been illiberally treated.

With these arrangements eight regiments would have to be relieved annually; and it seems best that three should be relieved from Calcutta, one from Madras, and four from Bombay. All European regiments should be put on exactly the same footing in each presidency,—in fact, the completion of the railway communication will render that a necessity,—and the whole should be placed really under one chief. The Commander-in-Chief at Bombay and Madras will be no longer necessary, or even desireable; the senior divisonal commander could exercise their duties (with an extra allowance of 100*l.* a month) subordinate to the Commander-in-Chief in India, whose head-quarters might be Simla. In fact, the completion of the railway communication as now proposed, will, it appears to me, render it necessary to transfer the head-quarters of the supreme Government to Bombay, and to make Bengal, in reference to its government, occupy the present position of Bombay. But to return to the relief. It would require three large transports (one being spare at Suez), on the other side Suez, and two on this side. This is the arrangement, I believe, now being made. There should in addition be two smaller transports at Calcutta for the relief of troops between Bengal, Madras, British Burma, and the Straits settlements, and two at Bombay for the relief of troops at Aden and Kurrachee.

India, while offering a fine practice ground for England's army, would thus become a relief to, instead of a strain upon her, while the saving of life would be enormous.

For the relief, in case there should arise the necessity of its acting as a reserve, I would suggest the retention, in full repair, of at least ten sets of barracks, though ordinarily empty: these might be—

(1.) Dum Dum.
(2, 3.) Two at Meerut.
(4.) Umballah.
(5.) Meean Meer.
(6.) Sealkote.
(7.) Jhelum.
(8, 9.) Two in the Bombay Presidency.
(10.) One in the Madras Presidency.

As to the question of open cantonments for European troops, and the amount of baggage necessary for an army taking the field; I will leave the subject of the straggling cantonment system without further expression of opinion than that of Sir Charles Napier. His opinion was also very strong on the subject of baggage; and I am sure he set the example, when he was Commander-in-Chief, of reducing his own baggage; and that of his staff and escort when he was on the march; for I saw his camp when pitched at Loodianah. The quantity of baggage carried in India is ruinous to the efficiency of an army. The movable columns of Europeans (picking up a portion of the native troops) should assemble periodically at one of the points d'appui, or at separate ones, and be exercised in marching and military manœuvres; demonstrations which will have the best effect upon the neighbourhood. Opportunities would then be taken of correcting the crying evil of carrying such a vast amount of baggage with an army in the field as is now the custom.

Her Majesty's navy should take part in these arrangements. I venture to think that in addition to the vessels generally assembled at Bombay, there should be always a large vessel of war with her head-quarters in the Hooghly, and one of a smaller description at Rangoon; and the navy should also provide the gunboats spoken of for the Irrawaddy, and probably for the Ganges and Indus.

The following should, I think, be held as the necessary extension of the road and railway system for the purpose of the proper military occupation of the country under this memorandum:—

(1.) A line of railway in continuation of the Eastern Bengal line from Kooshtea to the foot of the hills, where a column would be placed, and probably a metalled road back again to meet the East India Railway about Rajmehal.

(2.) A road (metalled) and railway from Cawnpoor to Lucknow, where a column will be disposed, with the fort (Cawnpoor) covering the bridge across the Ganges.

(3.) Another metalled road and railway from Umballah to Kulka, at the foot of the hills, where a column would be disposed; a fort, if necessary, covering the junction.

(4.) A metalled road, or roads, from the main line of Grand Trunk road between Lahore and Peshawur, to the points where a column would be placed.

(5.) Another railroad from Bombay, starting at the place where I have proposed that a fortress should be placed, and thence through Indore, Ajmere, &c., forming a junction at Delhi, with the East Indian Railways; or, perhaps, in order to get a more independent route, the junction of Delhi with Ahmedabad and Banda *via* Ajmere, would be better.

(6.) The connection by railway of Hyderabad (Scinde) with Mooltan. If the steam communication be certain, a metalled road might not be necessary.

(7.) Roads (metalled) from the points in the Bombay Presidency where columns may be placed, to the nearest points of the main lines of railway.

With regard to expense, the cost of the barracks and forts would not probably equal the sums about to be expended on barrack accommodation alone for the larger force. The saving in the reduction of European troops would be over a million sterling per annum, and of the native army (besides providing for a proper police), over half a million.

The completion of the roads and railroads will be, with the exception of those perhaps, to the hills where the movable columns are disposed, as valuable in a civil as in a military point of view, and tend to increase revenue. The saving indirectly in life, and directly in transports will be enormous.

A fort, being a comparatively small place kept rigidly clean, would be probably quite as healthy, if not more so, than our straggling cantonments covering square miles of ground. There would be much less exposure to the sun; and the duty would bear much less heavily, in consequence of the barracks being in storeys, and the guards fewer and sentries nearer together.

I will now conclude with some general remarks. I have had three chief objects in view in the above memorandum.

i. To hold the country by means of forts held by Europeans only, which shall form points d'appui for our forces to act upon, which shall prevent any possibility of our forces being overwhelmed in details, and which shall protect our communications and give places of refuge, should it be necessary, to our European countrymen and women.

ii. To have considerable forces of Europeans, not encumbered with natives unless required, movable at the shortest notice on any given point, and placed so that they may most easily give support to each other.

iii. To reduce the native army to the lowest limit necessary, and then to dispose its great strength in the extreme point of our dominions, where they are most useful if faithful, and where if otherwise, they can do us least harm.

For Bengal Proper and British Burma, I have proposed eventually forces of:—Europeans, 7,000 men of all arms except cavalry; natives, 3,200 infantry.

For the North-West Provinces from Allahabad to the Sutlej:—Europeans, 8,000 men of all arms except cavalry; natives, 6,000 infantry, 2,400 cavalry.

For the Punjaub, from the Sutlej to Peshawur:—Europeans, 9,000 men of all arms except cavalry; natives, 12,000 infantry, 3,000 cavalry.

For Madras:—Europeans, 5,000 men of all arms except cavalry; natives, 20,000 infantry and cavalry.

For Bombay, Scinde, and Aden:—Europeans, 11,000 men of all arms except cavalry; natives, 15,000 infantry and cavalry.

I have not proposed any European cavalry for India. Heavy cavalry (and all European cavalry is heavy for India) is unsuited generally to that country; but in the event of its being considered necessary to have one regiment in each presidency, the horses alone might be kept up in India, the men in England. They would only be required in case of the defection of the irregular cavalry, which, if faithful, is the best kind of cavalry for India. Or we may allow one regiment of 600 men for Oude, two for the Punjab, and one for Bombay, and keep up depots of horses for the regiment at Calcutta; one at Madras, two at Bombay, and one at Kurrachee, the men being in England of five regiments and of four only in India; and in consideration of its being necessary to quarter cavalry in the plains, we may relieve the regiments after three years' service in India.

It will be observed that I have allowed much disproportion between Europeans and natives in Bengal Proper and in Madras. In the first case, the European element outnumbers the native; in the other, the natives are largely in excess of the Europeans. It will be understood from what I have said regarding the lesser strategic value of Madras, and the necessity of keeping our bases clear of the native army, that this is a part of my general plan. Madras has, morever, to supply British Burma and the Straits settlements. Moreover, in case of emergency, it would be easy for Madras to draw upon Bengal or Bombay for Europeans; while Bengal or Bombay could draw on Madras for natives.

When the communications are completed, any movable column could move to the support of any other one, we still retaining our hold on the country by means of our fortified positions. I will give here one illustration.

Take the Punjaub frontier as the threatened point. We have already there, under the arrangements proposed in this memorandum, a force of 5,000 Europeans as a movable column, and of, say 10,000 natives, which might be made a movable column. Support this force with 2,000 Europeans from Umballah, and 3,000 natives from the Delhi and Sutlej districts, and again with 2,000 Europeans and some 2,000 natives from the Oude district, and we forthwith bring an army of 9,000 Europeans and 15,000 natives into the field; very nearly as large an army as we had at Googerat against 50,000 or 60,000 Sikhs.

The Umballah and Oude forces could be replaced at leisure (the forts, holding the country safely in the meanwhile) from Bombay and Bengal Proper; and further support could be had from the same sources by simply stopping the home-going regiments. No further illustration seems necessary, as it will be evident that a large force could be brought to bear on any point of Central India still more quickly; while British Burma could be sufficiently well dealt with by the forces I have provided (with the means of transport noted, supplemented by the mercantile marine) in Bengal Proper and Madras

It is not likely that any great outside war will be undertaken again except with the consent of the Home Government; and in that case the latter should provide the extra means which might be necessary to carry it out. But the country in India we now hold is, to my mind, manifestly capable of being held and ruled in a much more efficient manner with forts and movable columns and light artillery than in any other way, and at a much smaller expense.

I could prolong my memorandum by giving my ideas of the nature of the forts I propose, and of their general armament; but there would be no advantage in clogging the general principles I contend for with details which would be all more or less modified according to circumstances.

Royal Commissions are not always successful, but never was there a more important duty confided to one than would be the consideration of the best strategic disposition of our troops in India, so important to the welfare both of India and of England. There are so many clashing interests, that only such a commission could rightly undertake the task: and when I see such officials as those mentioned underneath, who might compose it, and smooth away by co-operation the difficulties which surround each *single* Government, I cannot but think that something might be done, and that such a commission might strike out a course of proceeding, which with the final opinion of the Governor-General, would be satisfactory to both countries:—Take the Commander-in-Chief of India; the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the Chief Commissioner of British Burma; the Governor of Madras; the Commander-in-Chief of Madras; the Governor of Bombay; the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay; the Commissioner of Scinde; the Resident of Hyderabad; the Chief Commissioner of Mysore; the Chief Commissioner of Central India; the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjaub; the Chief Commissioner of Oude; add to the above a general officer or colonel of artillery, a general officer or colonel of engineers, and a general officer of infantry, all from England: and they, with four secretaries—an artillery officer from Bengal; a surgeon, ditto; an engineer officer from Bombay; an infantry officer from Madras, all of the rank of field officers,—would, under the presidentship of the Commander-in-Chief in India, form the working portion of the commission for drawing up a report, after visiting each Government, to be submitted to the Governor-General.

If I am right in thinking that something ought to be done, I believe I am also right in saying that the above is the manner of getting it done. I only hope I have succeeded in making clear what I have written. I believe that the time has come for some change, whatever it may be, in present arrangements.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon;

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases collects Bills.

On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 4 ms' sight above £50 .... 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
„ 3 do. .... 1s. 11¼d. „
„ 2 do. .... 1s. 11d. „
„ 1 do. .... 1s. 10¾d. „
On demand do. .... 1s. 10½d. „
On Scotland do. }
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 10½d. „

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will credited half yearly on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months.. .. .. 6 per cent.
6 do.. .. .. 5 „
3 do.. .. .. 4 „

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 22nd May 1867.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

4 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
3 do. ... ... at 1s. 11¼d. „
2 do. ... ... at 1s. 11d. „
1 do. ... ... at 1s. 10¾d. „
On Demand (Head Office) ... at 1s. 10½d. „

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances per Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent. Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 22nd May 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.,

London Bankers.—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at 1/11¼ per Rupee.

3 do. 1/11⅛ „
2 do. 1/11 „
1 do. 1/10⅞ „
On demand 1/10¾ „

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 27th May 1867.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, the Property of Mr. P. GRANT, Saddler, in East Street, Poona. Application to be made at No. 1, Medow Street, Fort, either personally or by letter.

22nd April, 1867.

FOR SALE.—Martell and Hennessey's Cognac at Rs. 24 per doz. Terms Cash. Apply to Cowasjee and Maneckjee, No. 10, Hummum Street.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse-power. Apply to RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE.—The large RANGE of BUILDINGS comprising upwards of 1,400 square yards recently occupied by the Asiatic Banking Corporation and Messrs. Grey and Co. situated in Rampart Row and Ash Lane.

Apply to the Liquidator Financial Association of India and China (Limited)

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

FOR SALE, the Oriental Races and Tribes, Residents and Visitors of Bombay. A Series of Photographs, with letter-press descriptions. By William Johnson, Bombay Civil Service (Uncovenanted.)—Vol. II. Maharashtra, or Maratha Country.—Price Rs. 52½. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 19th Dec. 1866.

FOR SALE.—The following CARRIAGES just received:—

1 new four-wheeled, very light PERTH DOG-CART, with Patent Dragg—built expressly for Bombay, by Thompson of Perth, for a pair or single horse.

1 new, well made and strong WAGONETTE, very light with Patent Dragg—built expressly for Bombay, by Thompson of Perth, for a pair or single horse.

2 very handsome and neat wire wicker work PONEY PHÆTON, strong and well made, seats for 4 inside, very light, and well adapted either for Poona or Mahableshwur.

The above Carriages are to be sold cheap to effect speedy sale. Apply to

MR. A. B. COLLETT, at Girgaum Coachworks.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz.
CLARET	Médoc .... Rs.	6 8 pts.
	Do.	12 0 qts
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieure	29
	Roederer Carte Blanche	38
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

FOR SALE.—FLOWER & SONS' BEER, bottled by Ashe, in cases, suitable for up-country carriage, of 4 Dozen Quarts at Rs. 5, and 7 Dozen Pints at Rs. 3 per Dozen, Cash. FINLAY, CLARKE & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1867.

FOR SALE.—TENNENT'S BEER, selling off cheap to close a consignment.

Revd. S EDULJEE'S Gujrati Grammar chiefly suited for Officers and others learning English. Apply to 7, Forbes Street. ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARETS, Eschenauer B[illegible] St. [illegible]	at Rs.	12 per doz
Do. Do. St. Julien	„	15 „
Do. Do. Pauillac	„	18 „
Do. Do. Pontet Canet	„	25 „
Brandy, Aef de Loze—Gold Ring	„	18 „
Champagne, Lelegard	„	25 „

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Cursetjee Furdonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1866.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED,) Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum. Per doz.	90
Do. „ Do.	40
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Mosselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Spakling Brand a Crown	
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints...	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19
Curacoa, Sweet or Dry	42
Maraschino	48

N. N.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

1st January 1866.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARET. J. Belly, Te Vieux Medoc...Rs. 11 per dozen.
OLD COGNAC, H. & C. Balaresque ... „ 22 do.
BURGUNDY do. do ... „ 15 do.
H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.

Bombay, 28th May, 1867, 16, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—We beg to intimate that we have transferred the agency for the sale of Messrs. JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality Champagne to Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co., who will always be prepared to supply this very fine dry sparkling Wine.

20th May 1867 JACKSON, ACKROYD & Co.

Established in Bombay 1842.
Established in London and Bordeaux 1815.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	....	from	Messes and private consumers to Messrs. Rogers & Co.
„	„	from	Native Shopkeepers to Eduljee Pallonjee Bottlewalla.
„ POONA	....	to	Messrs. Rogers & Co.
„ Secunderabad Saugor, „ Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c.	„	„	Cursetjee & Co.
„ Mhow	.... „	„	Merwanjee Cooverjee & Co.
„ Ahmedabad & Guzerat	„	„	Jehangir Pestonjee & Co.
„ Kurrachee	.... „	„	Budgett and Hughes.
„ Calicut	.... „	„	Hirjee & Co.
„ Madras	.... „	„	Binny & Co.
„ Calcutta	.... „	„	Folkard & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES specially prepared for India, shipped in quarts and pints:—in three qualities and four styles. These Wines are of the very best procurable.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate: they comprise six qualities and styles.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Chateaux. These are shipped direct from their Bordeaux Cellars in six qualities, in quarts and pints.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines of two qualities only.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. These Wines are confidently recommended as being inferior to none shipped to India.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, (protected by a Trade Mark on capsule and label). This well known old Brandy is highly recommended.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them (protected by Trade Mark on capsule and label.)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries (protected by Trade Mark.)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynaud Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. Cheap imitations should be avoided.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co. RESPECTFULLY notify that the selling prices of their Wines are fixed by their friends above named, to whom enquiries should be addressed for terms, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
WHOLESALE LONDON HOUSE, 44, Mark Lane.
RETAIL LONDON HOUSE, Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE Place, du Champs de Mars

THE GENUINE MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.—The Undersigned have just received per "PEVERIL OF THE PEAK," a fresh supply of Messrs. G. H. MUMM & Co.'s "CARTE BLANCHE" Champagne in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 36 and Rs. 38 per case respectively.

PASSMORE & Co.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 4th April.

"CROWN SHERRIES."—The Undersigned Agents for Messrs. E. J. BRAND & Co., have received per "PEVERIL OF THE PEAK" a small consignment of their well known WINES in 3 dozen cases at Rs. 25 per dozen to insure a ready sale.

PASSMORE & Co.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 4th April.

THE Undersigned have for Sale at their Godown's, MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE "CARTE BLANCHE" Rs. 36 per case, Crown Sherry, E. J. BRAND & Co. in 3 dozen cases, Rs. 25 per dozen, Chateau La Teur Gueyrand, Claret Rs. 16 per dozen, Margaux do. Rs. 12 per case of 1 dozen. PASSMORE & Co.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 4th April.

IRISH WHISKEY.—DUNVILLES CELEBRATED V. R. WHISKEY Rs. 18 per Dozen.

N. B. 2 Quarter Casks of the above for sale.

CLARETS—Excellent Bordeaux Rs. 11 per Dozen (to effect quick sales)

HUNGARIAN WINES Red and White Voslauer Rs. 20 per dozen. Red and White Gomark Rs. 25.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1867. BLACKWELL & Co.

SELECTED SHERRIES.—TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) strongly recommend their Sherries at present on hand, consisting of

Finest Amontillados (a choice dry wine)	Rs.	42
Black Seal (a superior dinner sherry)	„	33
White Seal (a good dinner wine)	„	28
Bronze Seal (a full bodied sherry)	„	28

BEER.—WM. YOUNGER & Co.'s well-known INDIA PALE ALE:—Consignments ex "A. O. A.," *Daphne*, and *John Bright*, are now ready for delivery,—price Rs. 5 per dozen qts.; Rs. 3½ per dozen pints. Apply to Bombay, 22nd May, 1867. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned:—

Champagne—Jules Mumms		Rs.	38	per dozen.
Moselle	Sparkling Muskatel	„	35	„
Do.	Do. Schazzburg.	„	40	„
Claret	Fine	„	18	„
Do.	do.	„	16	„
Sherry	Fine	„	28	„
Do.	do.	„	30	„
Do.	Superior Amontillado.	„	32	„
Do.	Fine Red Seal	„	32	„
Do.	Amontillado Yellow Seal.	„	32	„
Do.	Very superior Green Seal.	„	36	„
Brandy, Rouyer Aine & Co.		„	24	„
Allsopp's Ale, quarts		„	5	„

SILLAR & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—MARRIAN'S BEER, Capsuled.

4 Doz. Cases, at Rs. 5 per doz. qts.
6 do. „ 3 per doz. pts.

Marrian's Beer in Wood.....Rs. 80 per Hhd., just arrived ex *Fleur de Lis*.

The above Beer has obtained high favour in the Australian Markets. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1867.

STILL HOCKS AND MOSELLE,

Of light "alcoholic strength, and yet almost imperishable through their purity, and with marked fragrance of the true vinous character, the Rhenish Wines are the Wines for intellectual gaity."—Druitt on Wines.

A consignment of these for the Hot Season has just been received from CUTLER, PALMER & Co., the finest for years.

Breakfast	Rs. 26 per dozen.
Fine, Dinner	„ 33 „
Dessert (Johannisberg & Marcobrunner)	„ 50 and Rs. 40

ROGERS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.—Messrs. ROGERS & Co. have just cleared another shipment of C. P. & Co.'s liquids, and are now executing outstanding orders. In consequence of the increasing demand for some of the Wines, particularly Still Hocks and Burgundies, great difficulty is found in keeping up adequate stocks, consumers are therefore recommended to forward their orders at once. The Brandies and expensive Sherries having had twenty-five years of steady sale are always in stock.

BURGUNDIES. For an encomium on these see Dr. Druitt on Wines. The Gouty and all others are strongly recommended a perusal of that work which will form Messrs. C. P. & Co.'s best Advertisement.

Chambertin	Rs. 48
Nuits	„ 36
Macon	„ 24

CHAMPAGNES. (Drunk at Marlborough House).

Quarts	Rs. 33, Rs. 31, and Rs. 26
Pints	„ 20, „ 17, „ 14

BRANDIES. The following which are samples are exquisite.

Cognac of 1851	Rs 50
„ Old Brown	„ 36

They are distinct from the usual qualities in stock Rs. 33, Rs. 28 and Rs. 22.

For details of all see Price Lists.

ROGERS & Co.,
Bombay and Poona.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. LD.,

1st January 1866. Agents.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

Bombay Board.
H. PRENTIS, Esq.
H. SOMERVILLE, Esq.
C. M. KEIR, Esq.
A. STEWART, Esq.

Agents at Bombay.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Ld.)
11th July 1866.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.	HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.	SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
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MARK W. COLLET, Esq.	JOHN ORD, Esq.
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SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart.	DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq.	ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
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ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.	LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of manager ment. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras	Messrs.	ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta	„	MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	„	DENT & Co.
Shanghai	„	DENT & Co.
Mauritius	„	BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne	„	DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	„	DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town	„	MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide	„	ELDER & Co.
Sydney	„	FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin	„	DALGETY RATTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 20th June 1865.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Pariament 6, William IV., Cap. 64.—INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,237,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-FIVE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
A. Hay, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Medical Referee. Dr. J. W. Reynalds. | *Solicitors.* Messrs. Kelly & Co.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Soceity, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring...	£7,590,968
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,458,379
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were	£823,798

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ...	Rs. 480	0	0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit.	„ 240	0	0
Net Annual Premium..	240	0	0
Or at the reduced English rate ...	Rs. 246	0	0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ...	„ 123	0	0
Net Annual Premium Rs.	123	0	0

No Society Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies, Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be Assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, *i. e.* without Profits, at Reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, Indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be [illegible] mitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

			£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	....	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	....	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	....	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of.........			64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

			£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	....	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	....	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	....	152,?9	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Roya Insurance Company.

Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.; Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Bernard Hall, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
William Hind, Esq.	W. Thompson Hill, Esq.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
Henry Fowler, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Lewis J. M. Mason, Esq.	Joseph Kitchen, Esq.
William Aikin, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
H. G. Ashhurst, Esq.	Dadabhai Naorojee, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Thomas Simpson, Esq.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.	Francis Tothill, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	

ACTUARY & GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.—John Elphick Leyland, Esq.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices. For further information and particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NOTICE.—MR. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE is hereby authorized to sign for and conduct the business of our Firm from this date till further notice.

TO LET, with immediate entry, for Offices only, two rooms on the first and second floors of our premises. Rent Rs. 40 and Rs. 60 per month.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS.

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "DELHI."

An inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations. By A. Smith.............Rs.	4	8
Our Cousins in Australia. By Isabel Massary	5	12
The Poetical Works of Owen Meredith. Vol II.—Lucile, new edn.	4	8
The Book of Humorous Poetry	2	12
A quiet Nook in the Jura	5	12
Aunt Judy's May-day volume for young people, illustrated	3	12
English Dictionary for Schools. By Dr. John Ogilvie.	4	4
Harem Life in Egypt and Turkey. By Emmeline Lott	4	8
Annual of Scientific Discovery: or Year-book of Facts in Science and Art for 1866-67 By S. Kneeland	6	8
Only George. A story	4	8
The Belton Estate. By A. Trollope	4	8
The Comic Poems of Thomas Hood	3	12
The Claverings. By A Trollope, 2 vols	19	8
The Horse, in the Stable and the Field. By Stonehenge, illustrated	9	0
The Dictionary of Photography. By Sutton and Dawson	6	3
Nimmo's Popular Tales, 6 vols	18	0
Dealings with the Fairies. By G. Macdonald	2	0
Gulliver's Travels. By J. Swift, illustrated	2	4
A Manual or Photographic Chemistry Theoretical and Practical. By F. Hardwich, 7th edn.	5	12
Royal Warrants, Circulars, General Orders, and memoranda. By Major J. M. Banaty[illegible]	12	5
Bibliopegia; or Book binding in [illegible]. By John Hannett 1865	4	8
Cowie's Printers Pocket-Book and Manual	2	0
John Law. By Ainsworth	1	8
The Bertrams. By A. Trollope	1	8
Only a Clod. By Miss Braddon	1	8
Mount Sorel. By Mrs. M. Caldwell	1	8
The Navy List for April 1867	2	0
Official Army List, May 1867	1	4
Poems and Ballads. By A. C. Swinburne	6	12
Notes on Poems and Reviews. By A. C. Swinburne.	0	12
A Manual of Civil Engineering. By Professor Rankine	12	8
Rules and Tables. By Professor Rankine	6	12
A complete system of Practical Book-keeping. By C. Morrison	6	0
Guide to the Examinations for promotion of Regimental Officers in the Infantry—Part 1, Rs. 3-12, Part 2	4	8
Eliana. By C. Lamb	0	12
A Broken Life. Cotton-planter's daughter. Niche in the Wall. Rover's [illegible]. The War Eagle. The Fire Demon. The Black Monk's Curse. The Mountain Outlaws. The Border Hunters. The Queen of the Rangers. The Pirate Hunter. The Midnight Queen. The Ocean Love Chase. Henry Morgan. The Secret Revealed. The Foundlings. The Death Mystery. The Maniac's Secret. A dangerous Woman. The Royal Highwayman. Nick Whiffles—Each book containing 128 pages—Each	0	8
Scott's—The Bride of Lammermoor	0	8
——— The Black Dwarf	0	8
——— Ivanhoe	0	8
Elaine. By Alfred Tennyson, Illustrated by Gustave Dore	15	12
The Little Learner's Drawing, Rhyme, and Sketch-Book. Parts 1 and [illegible]	1	8
The Lady's Mile	4	8
Archie Lovell, A novel. By Mrs Edwards	4	8
Evenings at Home	1	8
Betsy Jane Ward's Book of Goaks	0	12
Hand-book of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act XXV. of 1861 new edn.	9	8
Russell's German Christian Tutor, 3 vols	11	4
Chappell's Instruction Book for the Clarionet	1	2

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

SONG.—Speak Gently. By Agnes Loudon	1	0
DUETS.—Would I were Nigh. By Jules Benedict	1	8
„ Why art not I." By Jules Benedict	1	8
—— With Heart Confiding. By H. Leslie	1	8
—— The Sunlit Dell. By S. Glover	1	4
—— Bright Angel from Heaven. By Meyerbeer	1	8
—— Maraquita. By Mrs. Norton	1	4

Bombay, 27th May, 1867. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NOTICE.—Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. Mess, Commission and General Agents, No. 7 Church Gate Street, Fort.

M. J. & Co. beg to draw the attention of Messes, Families and the General Public to their fresh, new and varied Stock of Wines, Beer, Spirit of most approved Brands and of Oilmanstores and general merchandise now offered for sale at their above establishment, for which a trial is solicited. The prices will be found as low as possible consistent with superior quality of articles supplied.

Crosse and Blackwell's best fresh oilmanstores consisting of Ham, Bacon, Cheese, Oxford, Bologna Sausages, Pates, Jam, Jellies, Tart Fruits Syrup, Crystalized Fruit Prunes, Turkey Figs, &c. &c., Gillon's celebrated Preserved Provisions, Potted Meat and Paste.

Superior Batch of Best Tea direct from China. Fresh Batch of best Trichinopoly Cheroot and a small consignment of Meerschaum Pipes.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th May, 1867.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 4th June, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition, a large quantity of Piece Goods, Twist, &c., viz.:

400 Pieces Grey T. Cloth.
10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
5 „ Madapollams.
5 „ Drills.
5 Cases T. R. Handkerchiefs.
5 „ Chintz Sarries.
5 „ of Prints.
5 „ Woollen Alpacca.

On account and risk of first purchaser, Tyebjee Hebdoolabhoy:—

7 Cases Beads.
8 „ Coloured Beads.

On account and risk of the first purchaser Caderbhoy Rohimbhoy:—

7 Cases Paint Brushes.
5 „ Blue Colour.
1 „ New do.

And any other Goods that may be offered.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Forbes Street, 30th May, 1867.

G. B. GLADDING.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms, in Rampart Row:—

By order of Hajee Ramtoola Allarakha, and on account and at the risk of Bohra Ismayeljee Baboojee:—

4 Cases 100 Reams Curling Paper.

Bohra Abdool Hoosan Tyebally, 1 bale 100 reams Curling Paper.

Bohra Allybhoy Abdool Currim, Ismayeljee Isoofbhoy, and Abdool Hoosan Tyebally, 2 casks Red, Blue and Black Ink.

Bohra Ismayeljee Baboojee, and Allybhoy Abdool Currim, 4 cases 160 reams Printing Paper.

Bohra Allybhoy Abdool Currim, 2 cases 144,000 Post and Office Envelopes.

Bohra Tyebjee Cadurbhoy, 2 bales 200 reams Curling Paper.

Bohra Ismayeljee Allybhoy, 3 bales 300 reams Curling Paper.

On account of the concerned:—

3 Cases Turkey Sponge.

On account of the underwriters:—

S H P 4 Bales Printing Paper ex "Persia."

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Single-seated Brougham.
A Double Barrelled Rifle by Reilly.
A 5 inch Theodolite by Sims.
One 18 inch Level by Simons
Fine Dindigul Cheeroots of various shapes, Rs. 12 and 15 [illegible]

Bombay, 30th May, 1867. G. B. GLADDING.

SALES BY AUCTION.

HEERALAL & Co.'s AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.—On WEDNESDAY, the 5th June next at 4 P. M., HEERALAL & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of THURWARY LUCKMEERAM RUGOONATH the MORTGAGEE and on account and at the risk of Kamatee Biccajee Babajee, all that piece or parcel of GOVERNMENT LAND or GROUND with a building standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Camateepoora, 6th Street, containing by admeasurement 56 7/9 square yards be the same little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 52 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3,991, and bounded as follows: On the East by Camateepoora 6th Street, on the West by the Sweepers' passage, on the North by the house of Nagoobai, on the South by the house of Sewbax. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned. HEERALAL & Co., Auctioneers.

6, Rampart Row, 27th May 1867.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 1st June, at 1 P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular and Telescopic Tables, Side Board, Coiffoniers, Meat Safe, Engravings in Maple and Gilt-frames, Chairs, Couches, also a quantity of Scientific Historical and other Books, such as Memoirs of War in India:—

Wanderings in China by R. Fortune.
The Works of Josephus.
Travels in America.
History of the Mogul Dynasty.
Encyclopœdia of Architecture.
A Journey Round the World.
French Revolution, 4 vols.

And many others of different science, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods, &c.

SALE OF 117 CASES, CHINTS, SCARFS, PRINTS, NAVY BLUES, JACCONETS, GINGHAM STRIPES, TURKEY RED DHOTIES, WHITE SHIRTINGS AND OTHER PIECE GOODS.

On TUESDAY, the 4th June next, at 2 P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co will submit to Public Auction in the Godown of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co. in Bora Bazar Street, Fort, the undermentioned cases of Colored Piece Goods:—

8	Cases of	Green Ground Scarfs.
24	„	Black and White Prints.
5	„	Swiss Chintz Stones.
10	„	Navy Blues.
6	„	Green and Yellow Chintz.
4	„	Colored and White Jacconets.
38	„	Gingham Stripes.
5	„	Printed Green Ground Scarfs.
2	„	Cochineal Scarfs.
2	„	Printed Bordered Jacconets.
2	„	Turkey Red Dhoties.
1	„	Printed Jacconet Scarfs.
10	„	White Shirtings.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A quantity of Beer, McEmans.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 30th May, 1867.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following properties will be submitted to Public Auction on their respective premises, on the date hereinafter described, by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., by order of the Mortgagee, on account and at the risk of Cassum Abdool Guney, Abdool Guney Cassum, Meah Ahmed Cassum, Rabea Bebee, the wife of Mahomed Hussun, and Khatya Bebee, the wife of Mahomed Fukeer Mahomed, the Mortgagees.

LOT 2.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 P. M., on the premises:—All that piece of ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, consisting of four Compartments, situate in Chinch Bunder, 1st Street, containing by admeasurement 319 square yards, or thereabouts, and under No. 7, and standing in the books of the Collec or of Land Revenue under No.—and bounded as follows:—On the east by Public Road, on the west by property of Cassum Abdool Guney, on the south by property of Nursey Natha, and on the North by Chinch Bunder, 1st Street.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAIR OF WHITE ARAB HORSES &c., AT PARELL.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at his residence at Parell, on the Road, leading to Government House, (left hand side), right opposite Lowjee Castle, the Household Furniture &c., of a Gentleman removing to other quarters, the same comprise Handsome, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Services, Cut Glasses, Plated ware Carved Blackwood Round, Pier, Sofa, Drawing and Washing Tables, Couches, Hat Stand, Side Board, Screens, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Clothes Presses, Teapoys, Whatnots, Camp Cots, Carpets, Argand Lamps, Bath and Dispense Room, Furniture, Cooking Utensils, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A nearly new light Dog Cart.
A Pair of Grey Arab Horses.
Double and Single Harness, &c., &c.
N.B.—The above is now on view.

FOR SALE.

A strong Grey Arab Horse, 8 years old, 14¼ high up to any weight, a good hunter, and has been ridden by a Lady.

A Bay Arab Galloway, 13½ up to 11 stone, sound, quiet, and carries a Lady. High Caste and very showy.

N.B.—The above may be seen by giving two hours' notice.

Bombay, 30th May, 1867. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists, &c.

30 Bales of Grey Shirtings, 1,500 Pieces 8½lbs.

On account of the concerned:—

An Invoice of Chubb and Son's Cash Deed Paper and Palanquin Boxes of sizes, with their Patent Locks and duplicate Keys, a few Polished Brass Wardrobe Brackets, Trays, Footrules, Metal Spoons, Padlocks, Magnet, handvices, &c.

On account of the underwriters:—

M S & Co. | 6—1 Cask of Hardware damaged by salt water, said to have been landed ex "Mahaluxshmee."

AT 1 P. M.

1 Minibus.
1 Pair of Retriever Dogs.
1 Young Bull Terrier from Earl of Seffron's Breed.
1 Scotch Terrier.
1 Spotted Carriage Dog dalmatian.
1 Black and Tan Terrier.
Any Cariages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c, AT CHINCHPOOGLEY, PARELL ROAD, ADJOINING TO "APNA COTTAGE."

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th inst, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at a Bungalow, at Parell adjoining to "Apna Cottage," handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., the same comprises Rich Cut Glassware, Neat Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Sets, Plated Curry Dishes, Dish Covers, a set of Spoons and Forks, in Mahogany Case, Dessert, Knives and Forks, Cruet Egg, Pickle, and Liquor Frames, Candlesticks, Tea Tray, Tea Set, Salver, Centre Piece, Claret Jug, Butter Pot, handsome Plated single 2, 3, 4 and 6 light Hanging Argand Chandeliers, Globe Lamps, Hall Lanterns, Wall Shades, Richly Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Dining, Sofa, Pier, Card and other Tables, Chairs, Couches and Sofas, Tea Poys, Whatnots, Chiffoniers, Screens, Sideboard, Bedstead, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chests of Drawers, a neat Square Pianoforte by Broadwood, an Harmonium, New China Mattings in Rolls, Table Ornaments, Vases, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense and Godown Articles, Garden Gas Lamps, an Aden Cow and Calf, &c. &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS AND PORCELAIN WARE, &c., AT MOUNT PLEASANT, MALABAR HILL.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY next, the 3rd proximo, at the residence of A. D. ROBERTSON, Esq., C. S., at Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, valuable Household Furniture, Lamps, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and full particulars will appear in future advertisements.

SALE OF VALUABLE ENGLISH MAHOGANY AND WALNUTWOOD FURNITURE, &c, AT BYCULLA, NEAR THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY the 4th and 5th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction in a Warehouse at Byculla, near the Jewish Synagogue, an invoice of very handsome English Mahogany and Walnutwood Furniture such as full and half-back Sofas, Easy and Drawing Room Chairs, Hall Tables with Mirrors, Chiffoniers with Plate Glasses, Tea Poys, Telescope, Dining Tables, Writing Tables, Whatnots, Towel Horses, Convertable Ottomans, suits of Drawing Room Furniture consisting of Sittees, Easy, and without arm Chairs, Elegantly open carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular and Oval Tables and Tea Poys with Marble Tops, Circular, Pier, Sofa, Writing and other Tables, Conversation half-back and other Sofas and Sittees, Ottomans and other Seats, Horned Hatstands, Drawing Room, Easy, Priedieu, Rocking, and other Chairs, Chiffoniers, Tea Poys, Whatnots, Music and Book Stands, Dumb Waiters, Side Board, Screens, Dressing and Washing Tables, Wardrobes, Presses, Chest of Drawers, Dining Room Chairs, Cheval and Dressing Glasses, Dining and Camp Tables, American Chairs and Benches, Blackwood Rattan Couches, Rich Cut Glass Ware, Handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Rich Electro Plated Ware, such as Sets of Dish Covers and Hot Water Curry Dishes, Centre Pieces, Cruet, Egg, Liquor and Pickle Frames, Salvers, Tea Trays, Tea Sets, Tea Kettles, Sets of Handsome Spoons and Forks and Dessert Knives and Forks in Mahogany Cases for 12 persons, Candlesticks, Sets of Cutlery, English Tool Chest, Wire Gauze, Meat Safes, Bronze and Plated Double, four, five, and single Light Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, Table, Side Board and Reading Lamps, Handsome Looking Glasses and Pictures, first-rate Music Boxes, a Handsome Velvet Pile Carpet 60 feet by 20, Panorama Balls, Rich Carpets and Table Covers, China Flower Stands and Pots, Handsome Figures, Vases, and Papier Machie Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Table Ornaments, and a variety of miscellaneous Goods, sets of single and double Harness, &c. &c.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view four days previous to the day of sale.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE HORSE, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STATION, BYCULLA.

On THURSDAY, the 13th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place the Handsome Household Furniture, &c., of C. Jessop, Esq., (proceeding to Europe), comprising Rich Cut Glassware, Handsome Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services, Rich Plated Ware such as Dishes, Covers, Spoons and Forks, Cruet, Egg, Liquor, and Pickle Frames, Salvers, Bread Basket, Butter Pot, Tea Set, Candle Sticks, Cutlery, neatly carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Tables, Chairs, Couches, Tea Poys, Side Board, Chiffoniers, Cots, Presses, Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Carpets, Lamps, Pictures, Books, Copper Cooking Pots, and Dispense Articles, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Handsome self-driving Phaeton, with a good strong Bay Horse and Harness complete.

No Catalogues, and the property on view three days before the sale.

TO LET.—A suite of apartments, above BENNETT & Co.'s Rooms.

No. 5, Forbes-Street. BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, [illegible] May, 1867.